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W.S. - See below

W.S. See below

Descriptive Catalogue of 1901

Check off the last W.S. for this

High GRADE

SEEDS

FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM.



ONE PACKAGE
EACH OF THIS CHOICE COLLECTION
OF SEEDS
MAILED FOR 25¢

WOOD, STUBBS & Co.

Seedsman.

OFFICE & WAREHOUSE,
658 W. MAIN & 215 SEVENTH ST.

UPTOWN STORE:
COR. BROOK & JEFFERSON
STREETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A REASONABLE SEED TALK.

Wrong Impressions.

Popular impressions are sometimes erroneous. One popular impression is that seeds should be bought from Northern houses and are better because they are Northern grown. Another is that seeds sold by a Southern seed house are not as good as those from Northern houses because not Northern grown. The question, "where to buy seeds," is sometimes considered on such general impressions. Both impressions are wrong. Why? Do you know any Northern seed house that grows all of their seeds in the North? We don't. Do you know any Northern seed houses that grow on their own places one-twentieth of the seeds they sell? We don't. All Southern seedsmen get many of their seeds from Northern latitudes, and only those which succeed best are grown in the South. This being a fact, why order your seeds North when equally as good or better stocks can be obtained in Kentucky at lower prices.

WE GROW OUR OWN SEEDS

From carefully selected stocks under contract with reliable specialists, where each particular variety of seeds attain highest perfection must be developed. Thus, Peas, Beans, Early Corn and a good many other things are grown by us in the North, because it means not only early crops, but, as in the case of Peas and Beans, prevents weevil from being developed in them. On the other hand, our Water Melon seeds are grown in the South, as here they attain greatest perfection and produce much larger fruit and a better crop. So it with other stocks, each variety being carefully selected as to location and adaptability for producing the finest specimens and the greatest care is used in saving the crop. With this constant care for improvement and from the many flattering reports received from our customers, we believe you will find W., S. & Co's Seeds unexcelled by any.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

While our prices are already low, we offer the following special inducements where considerable quantities of seeds are wanted. As these are particularly applicable for large gardens, we hope you will favor us with your general order this season.

AT PACKET AND OUNCE RATES.

For 50c., remitted, select	65c. worth.
For \$1.00 remitted, select	\$1.40 worth.
For 2.50 " " "	3.75 "
For 5.00 " " "	8.00 "
For 10.00 " " "	17.50 "

ON GENERAL ORDERS

We will allow an additional discount of 10% from prices on Pints, Quarts and Quarter Pounds where the total in these quantities amounts to \$2.00 or over.

The discounts apply only where cash accompanies the order, and any special collections offered cannot be included in them, nor Cauliflower or any Flower Seeds costing over 25 cents per ounce.

HOW TO ORDER.

Send your order in early before busy season, as it merits prompt attention. Write your name, postoffice and shipping address and State carefully. Money can be safely sent by Postoffice Order, Registered Letter, Express or Bank Draft. We accept postage stamps same as cash. Kindly write any questions requiring answer on another sheet separately.

Seeds by Mail, POSTPAID, by the Packet, Ounce and Quarter Pound. On Larger Quantities add 8c. per pound, 10c. per pint, 10c. per quart for postage. On Onion Sets 10c. per quart. By Express, seeds travel for 20 per cent. less than general merchandise rates. Freight rates still lower.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued—January 1. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

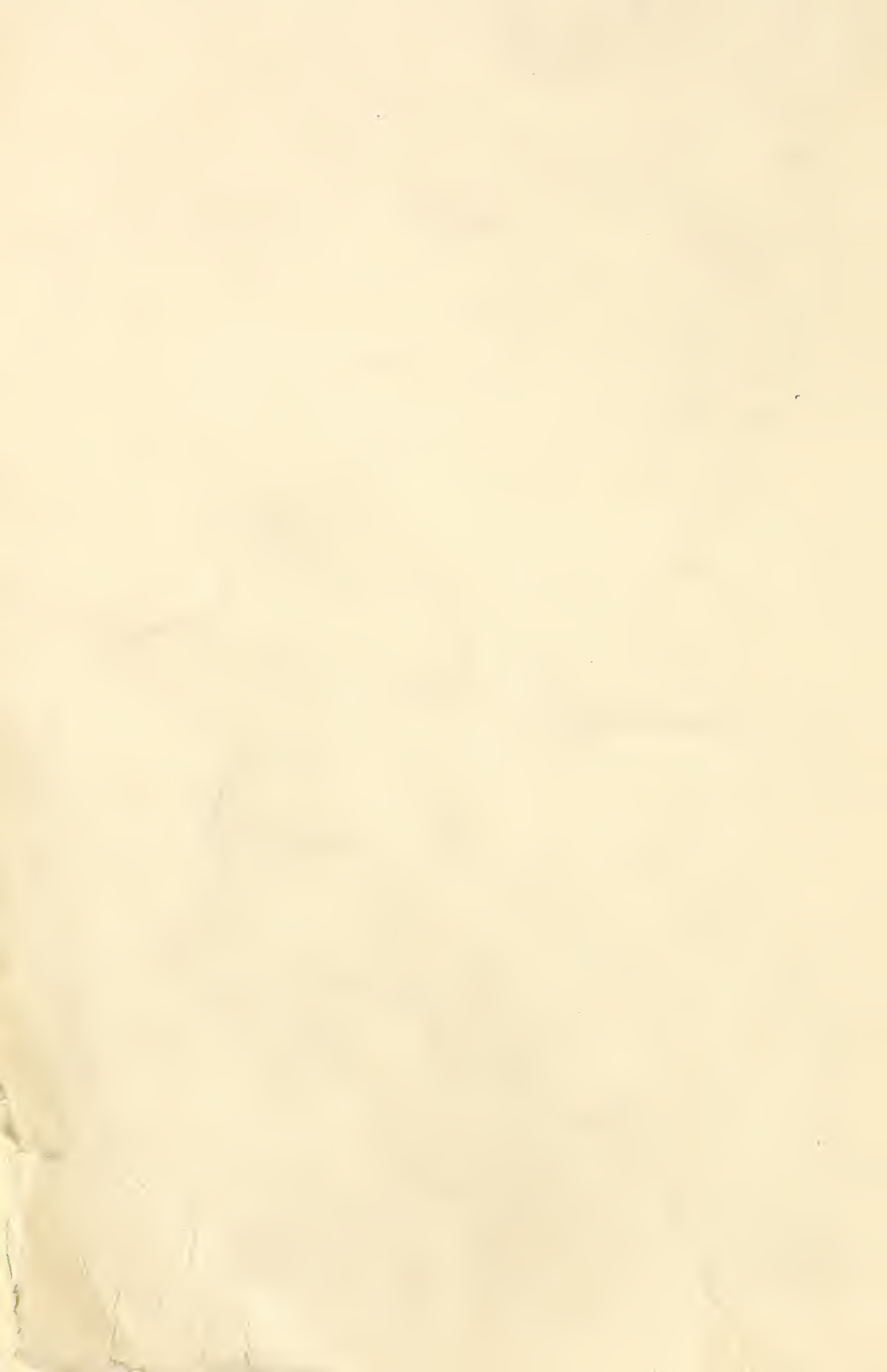
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Kindly send us the names and addresses of any friends or neighbors likely to purchase Seeds, so that we can mail them our Catalogue. (OVER)

A Vest Pocket Memorandum Book

containing analysis of Acme Brand Fertilizers, and 42 Ruled
Pages for Memorandum, mailed for 2 cent stamp, or each
order for 25 cents in Seeds and over, when requested.



For 50 cents select	65 cents worth.
For \$1.00 select	\$1.40 worth.
For \$2.50 "	\$3.75 "
For \$5.00 "	\$8.00 "
For \$10.00 "	\$17.50 "

High Grade Seeds, Bulbs, Fertilizers, Etc.

OUR BEAUTIFUL AND IN-
STRUCTIVE CALENDAR gives
full information about time to plant and
work to be done in each month of the
year. **MAILED FREE** with each order
for **50 CENTS OR OVER.**

Date _____ OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
658 W. Main and 215 Seventh St. LOUISVILLE, KY. UP-TOWN STORE:
Cor. Brook and Jefferson Streets.

(State here whether to send by Mail, Express or Freight, and route to ship by, if any special route is wanted.)

Stamps, _____

SEEDS BY MAIL. We pay the postage on all packets, ounces and quarter-pounds; but for larger quantities, when ordered to be sent by mail, postage must be added to remittance, at the rate of 8 cents per pound, or 15 cents per quart, except on Onion Sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

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(OVER)

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Office and Warehouse, 658 W. Main St. and 215 Seventh St.



WE desire first to express thanks to our many customers for the kind appreciation shown us in the past year, which has resulted in a very largely increased business. Our constant aim in business is: *1st*, to supply the VERY BEST SEEDS. *2nd*, reasonable prices. *3rd*, to act in a fair and straightforward manner in every particular. We believe to these, are due our success, and with a determination to continue in strict accord with these principles, we hope to have a large yearly increase in the business of selling seeds.

Now, one more Word. Kentucky is not only reputed to be; but really is one of the most fertile and prosperous agricultural sections in the world. Where will be found such wonderful meadows and stock farms as the "blue grass" section. Where is more intensive and thorough truck farming than in Jefferson County, where are larger average yields of grain, tobacco, hay, fruit and other crops, besides general prosperous conditions, than is found all over this state? No matter in what department of practical agriculture, Kentucky will be found prominently in evidence.

Is it not natural then, that Kentucky farmers require good seeds, and is it wonderful that a large seed business should be established among your own people?

To you who live not in Kentucky and are not even bound by ties of kindred and friendship, we ask your consideration of the following pages in the light of a business proposition, and hope that you will arrive at the conclusion that Kentucky has not only some of the best people on earth, but it is the best place to purchase seeds.

Hoping to be favored with your orders which shall have prompt and careful attention, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.

C. F. WOOD. W. P. STUBBS. LUCAS MOORE.

SPECIAL ARTICLES OF THIS CATALOGUE.

Appreciating the general interest in various departments of Agriculture, etc., we have had prepared expressly for this catalogue, a series of articles written by well-known authorities which will be found very instructive and valuable as follows:

THE SOUTHERN FIELD OR COW PEA,

By Prof. W. F. Massey, N. C. College of Agriculture.

PROGRESSIVE MARKET GARDENING,

By Mr. E. F. Wetstein, Jefferson Co., Ky.

PROFITABLE FORAGE PLANTS,

By Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND THEIR USE,

By Mr. Alfred M. Peto, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

FUNGUS DISEASES IN THE GARDEN,

By Prof. H. Garman, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.



Uptown Store, Cor. Brook and Jefferson Streets.

20th Century Seeds
FROM A
20th Century
Seed House
AT
20th Century Prices.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1st, 1901.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Louisville. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

January.

Send in your order for **WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S SEEDS** early, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Prepare hot-beds and sow in same early. Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Further South early sowing of Peas and Radishes can be made in the open ground. Prepare land for Potatoes. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower-seeds in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm.—Canada Field Peas are about the only farm seeds that can safely be sown in this month, although if the weather is open every opportunity should be taken to prepare land for Grasses and Clovers and other crops to be put in later.

February.

Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Onion Sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. Further South early plantings of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow W. & S. Evergreen Lawn Grass, the earlier in the spring this is sown the better.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and White Oats, and towards the end of the month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Scallion, etc. Beet, Celery, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, and Egg Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kind of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass seed.

For the Farm.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover seed, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed. Plant Artichoke for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April.

Plant Early Potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beet, Celery, Carrot, Parsley, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzel and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus Koots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, and later in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy Flower Seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladioli and Cannia Bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock; plant corn.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness; Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Parsley, Parsnip, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg Plant. Sow Flower seeds and plant flowering bulbs. For the Farm.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Set out Tobacco plants.

June.

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for later crop, likewise late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber,

Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

July.

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black-eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of the Corn.

August.

This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Lettuce seed for fall use, likewise Endive. Wood & Stubbs' Express Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta Bagas seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under.

For the Farm.—Buckwheat, Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued about Sept. 1st, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing, mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce. Put out Onion Sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale. Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted toward the end of the month. Sow W. & S. Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Vetch. Continue to grow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out Onion Sets. Sow Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Sow Lawn Grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seeds and frames for spring plants. For the Farm.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops send for same at once.

November.

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames, leaving the plants to be forced in the time to harvest them. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. A kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Timothy and Herds' Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better.

December.

The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot-bed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

Your Friends

who buy seeds would no doubt like to have a copy of this Catalogue. Send us their names and addresses, and we will mail a copy.

SIX REASONS WHY We Ask Your Trade.

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Catalogue. Send us this

1st,
Quality.

Any customer ordering our Best Grades of Grass or other Field Seeds from this catalogue, and who is not entirely satisfied with the quality, can hold same subject to our order and we will pay freight charges both ways. See under head of Field Seeds for further information.

2nd,
Prices.

We believe our prices on examination and comparison will be found as low as any other first-class Seed House. We make special inducements for gardeners and those using large quantities of seeds. We also offer special low prices and inducements by the packet, ounce, quart, etc. for family gardens. (See first inside cover page) Compare prices.

3rd,
Experience.

3rd.
Experience.

Buying Seeds is a matter of no light consideration, as in nearly every transaction more or less confidence must be placed in the honesty and integrity of the party or firm from whom they are purchased. We have numerous testimonials from customers everywhere. The fact of our large and extensive trade with all parts of the world is sufficient evidence that our seeds are giving satisfaction. Our large and active experience in all lines connected with the seed business enables us to select such varieties as we know will give satisfactory results, and we have endeavored to tell the truth about all seeds in this catalogue. With eighteen years practical experience we think customers can depend on an intelligent appreciation of their needs and accurate execution of their orders.

4th,
Stocks.

4th,
Stocks.

The many diversified crops grown in the different parts of the world all come under the province of the up-to-date seedsmen. It is our business to attain as much knowledge as we can on crops and varieties, their relative value and to know whether they will succeed and be valuable in this climate, with a view of introducing them to our customers. We endeavor to do this and offer such as are of decided merit, together with new and improved varieties of standard Field and Vegetable Seeds which are being constantly introduced. To this end we carry a much larger assortment and greater variety of seeds than any house in Kentucky, and among the largest collections in the United States.

5th,
Facilities.

5th,
Facilities.

Our close proximity to the centers of production of the principal grass and field seeds, as well as many vegetable crops, enables us to purchase them at first hands from the growers. We have the best and most improved re-cleaning mills in the city for putting them in marketable condition; therefore, can offer equal quality stocks as low as any other houses and lower than most of them. Our two stores are conveniently and properly fitted for prompt despatch of orders and general conduct of the seed business.

6th,
Transportation.

6th.
Transportation.

Louisville has exceptional facilities on account of its central location for ensuring quick and prompt delivery of goods; also the many railroads centering here and keen competition makes freight rates very low. Seeds by express go at 20¢ less than the usual merchandise rates; and by mail at 8 cents per pound. We endeavor to fill all orders the day they are received, and with the exceptional facilities of transportation mentioned and our central location, the cost of delivering to our customers is very much less than if the same goods were ordered from a more distant point.

Recapitulation.

Recapitulation. We think Louisville is the best seed market in the United States because seed crops are purchased at first hands. Freight rates are low and expenses for handling goods reduced to a minimum. Some of our customers think Wood, Stubbs & Co. the best seed house in Louisville. We are certainly trying to make it so. We request a part of your business, and ultimately hope to get it all, believing that with straightforward dealing, satisfactory seeds, low prices, careful and prompt execution of your orders, we shall be able to hold it. May we have the pleasure of serving?

A Beautiful Calendar Free.

For the guidance and general information of our customers, we have prepared a handsome Calendar, size 9¼x20 inches, which gives concise and practical

THIS BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR WILL BE SENT FREE with every order from this Catalogue for Vegetable or Flower Seeds to the amount of FIFTY CENTS OR OVER. As we have only a limited quantity of these printed, they will be supplied as long as they last, but we would advise early orders.

General Rules for a Successful Garden.

Good soil, liberal manuring, thorough preparation, good seeds properly planted and judicious cultivation are the main essentials for producing Good Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers. A good light, loamy soil is always best for garden purposes and the best results will only be obtained when this is deeply plowed or dug, thoroughly pulverized and made as rich as possible. Do not work ground however when it is wet. Well rotted manure or a good commercial fertilizer, such as our Acme Brand Fertilizers, should be liberally applied and thoroughly worked in and incorporated with soil, as seeds or plants coming in direct contact with masses of manure or fertilizer will in most cases be destroyed. Bear in mind that good preparation is more than one-half the battle.

SOWING. As the majority of all complaints of failure of seeds arises from insufficient knowledge of the circumstances affecting germination we wish to impress the following suggestions:

First, Sowing at the Right Time. Under the head of each variety in this Catalogue and in the "Garden and Farm Calendar" we state about the time each variety of seeds should be planted. Of course this will have to be modified to suit various sections of the country and also will depend somewhat on the season. Fine seeds should not be sown when the ground is wet, nor when too dry unless it is well watered afterward.

Second, Depth and Covering. Assuming the ground has been freshly dug, thoroughly pulverized and raked smooth and fine, the seeds can be sown either in rows or broadcast. In most cases sowing in rows is best; the seeds come up better, plants are more easily worked, thinned, transplanted and weeded, and it is easier to gather the crop. The depth at which seed should be planted depends on the kind of seed and will be best learned from practical experience. It can be judged usually by the size of the seed and a good general rule is to cover with a layer of soil equal to about three or four times the diameter of the seed. Thus seeds about the size of Turnip or Pansy should be planted from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Beans and Corn one to two inches, etc. Too deep planting is usually the cause of many failures. Always press the soil down firmly with the foot or a farm tool after covering, provided the soil is not too wet.

Occasionally a long, cold, wet spell will cause seeds to rot in the ground, or a heavy rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the ground that the tiny plants cannot force their way through it. Sometimes a few days of strong wind will so dry the ground that the young plants will be killed, again injurious insects occasionally destroy the plants when just appearing through the soil. These are rare cases however but should they occur, the only remedy is to plant again.

Good Cultivation of crops should be closely attended to not only to destroy weeds but to break up the crust formed by baking rains and to keep the ground stirred up so that the roots can easily penetrate for food and moisture. The more frequently and deeply the ground is worked when the plants are young the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the land it should be done shallower or discontinued. Never cultivate land when wet or you will injure the crop. A small garden well prepared and cultivated will give larger results and prove in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

Plants Under Glass, in Hot Beds and Cold Frames.

For early Vegetables and Flowers, a great many plants can be started under glass or in window boxes and transplanted to open ground at proper season. A good hot bed is usually best for this, and is so very simple that every good sized garden should have one. Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beets, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, Sweet Potatoes and a great many Flowers should be started in hot beds for transplanting in open ground while crops of forcing Lettuce, Radishes, Cauliflower and Cucumbers can be grown to perfection in them.

Making Hot Beds. Choose a southeasternly exposure, protected as much as possible from the north-west winds and where there is good drainage. Make the frame out of one inch lumber, 12 to 14 inches high at the back and 10 to 12 inches high in front, bracing well at the four corners. Sash used in this locality are usually four feet wide by six long and the frames are usually made to accommodate four. Any size can be used but it is necessary to run bars across the frame the width of the sash to slide them on and the width of the frame will have to be made so as that the sash will project about half an inch on each side of it.

The bed to accommodate the frame should be dug out 4 to 6 inches, the frame placed around, but not inside and the dirt from it can be used to bank against the back, sides and front of the frame work, to keep out the cold and wet. For heat use fresh horse manure, mixed with straw bedding, which must be well forked over, sprinkled and piled up. In a few days it will commence to ferment, when it should be forked over again, shaken apart well and put in the bottom of the bed about four to six inches deep and packed thoroughly, watering every day. Finely prepared soil should then be put on the top of this to a depth of three or four inches, leaving the ground perfectly level on top and about seven inches from the glass at the bottom of the bed. In a few days it will commence to heat and the sash opened to allow surplus heat to disperse. When it subsides and the temperature is reduced to about 90 degrees the seeds may be sown and well watered.

Care of Plants Under Glass. The principal trouble to contend with in growing plants under glass, is their liability to damp off. This is usually the case when there is much moisture or sufficient air is not given. The beds will have to be closely watched and aired, whenever the weather will permit, but be careful not to allow frost and don't air on damp or rainy days. Coverings of straw or mats will have to be used on cold nights and in severe weather, but advantage must be taken of all sunshine as far as possible. When plants are to be watered do it thoroughly as it is better to give plenty at once than to water sparingly and frequently. A good general rule to know when to water plants in frames and pots is to apply it when the soil appears dry on top. Transplanting should be done when large enough and the plants are gradually hardened off by more exposure to the atmosphere as the season for setting in the open ground approaches.

Progressive Market Gardening.

Written expressly for this Catalogue by Mr. E. F. WETSTEIN, Louisville, Ky.

In the beginning of the following article I wish to state that, after twenty-eight years of experience, the following are results of careful study, close application and untiring seeking for something better.

Preparation of the Soil :

Good soil (the best for market gardening) is that which has been cared for, nourished and protected as the miser protects his gold, the moneyed man his millions and the mother her babe. To make it so it is necessary to apply, in liberal quantities, well-rotted stable manure annually (not less than fifty tons per acre), assisted by liberal applications of Commercial Fertilizers. The best time for applying this is in the fall, and it should be turned down to a depth of not more than four inches under the surface, as that places the manure where the rains during the winter will not carry the liquid plant-food to a depth where the plants cannot reach it and take it up. The advantage of this is also readily seen when plowing the ground the following spring, as turning the ground to a depth of ten or twelve inches will put the now thoroughly rotted manure in easy reach of the plants' roots. Liberal application of Commercial Fertilizers should be applied in the spring. The soil is never to be worked when wet or sticky. Many gardeners, desiring to be first to the market with their crop, are often among the last because of turning ground when too wet. The gardener should watch his opportunity and never break and plant immediately before rains, which bake and make the earth crusty and hard on the surface. Thorough pulverizing and leveling the surface is absolutely necessary to obtain best results, especially for hot-bed plants and small seeds.

Marketing :

Nearness to a good market is of great importance, as the quicker early vegetables can be put on the market the greater the profits, for the following reasons: High prices, less bulk to handle, less plant-food taken from soil, and last, but not least, the land cleared and ready for another crop. All products should be put in first-class condition before offered for sale.

Rotation of crops means much to the up-to-date gardner. Our most profitable crops in the immediate vicinity of Louisville are Early Cauliflower, Cabbage, Beets, Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach and Potatoes, which can be followed by a succession of crops consisting of second planting of Cabbage, Beets, Eggplants, Cucumbers, Celery, second crop Potatoes, Leeks, Okra, Endive or Chicory; and there are as many as 40 or 50 varieties of vegetables that can be planted following the first crop taken from the best land, and it is a common practice of expert, intensive growers to take as many as five or six crops from one and the same piece of land in the same season. The potato crop in our section leads among the vegetables planted for early harvesting, there being many thousands of barrels dug and marketed before they have matured and after maturity. Jefferson county, Ky., has the name of putting out to the market not only the best flavored potato offered for sale, but vies with Norfolk, Va., St. Louis, Mo., the Kaw Valley and other great potato-growing centers. One railroad station alone (St. Matthews, in Jefferson county) received and shipped 65,000 barrels this season. The second crop potato has come to stay for three reasons, viz: *First*, its keeping qualities without sprouting, thus retaining all of its vitality to force the single sprout, which it usually sends out strong and vigorous. *Second*, its characteristic of not having more than four or five tubers form on the plant, insuring a quick, strong growth and early maturity; also few culls to assort. *Third*, its great value, because local growers can guarantee the kinds and varieties to planters as the best adapted to certain kinds of soil, a knowledge that can only be gained by practical experimenting. Our time for planting the second crop potato is between the 20th of July and 20th of August, the first date being a little too early, while the latter is full late. I usually plant between the 25th of July and 6th of August.

1½ Onion Sets are one of our most profitable, as well as one of our largest, crops, as our section of the country is especially adapted to their culture. Thirty-five pounds of good seed sown to the acre often produces from 60 to 100 barrels of marketable sets. Season, cultivation and time of planting, as well as harvesting, has much to do with the yield. Our seed is sown as soon as the soil works loose and mellow, which is between the 1st and 20th of March usually, in rows 12 inches apart, the seed being spread by Planet, Jr., sowers about 4 inches wide. For producing large onions it requires about 8 barrels of proper sized sets to plant one acre. I wish to state here that almost constant stirring of the soil, when in proper condition during the growing season, is essential, as dry, baked, crusty, hard ground is not the place to find healthiest and most vigorous plants.

Hot-beds, Greenhouses, Etc.

Our winter months, from 1st of November to 1st of March, are spent in the hot or forcing houses and in giving the best possible care and attention to the hot-beds, where are grown our plants for early spring planting. The principal kinds are Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beets, Lettuce, Leeks, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. Our first forcing crop under glass is lettuce, and by having a succession of plants, seed of which was sown at intervals, we are enabled to grow a great many crops under the same glass. If it is desired to force cauliflower, plants of these can be set out under sash in January, about one foot apart, and lettuce planted between them. The lettuce can afterwards be cut out and the cauliflower allowed to head. Cucumbers can be also planted a little later with lettuce planted between them; but cauliflower and cucumbers cannot be grown together, as cauliflower requires less heat than cucumbers. The early spring months are among the busiest of the season, being devoted to forcing vegetation by every means known to the grower, under glass as well as in the richest protected spots in the garden. One word more to every one who seeks to obtain best results: "Eternal vigilance is the price of success."

E. F. WETSTEIN.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S Selected Vegetable Seeds.

All Fresh Tested and of Highest Quality.

WE DELIVER FREE, all Seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. **FREIGHT and EXPRESS** charges on Seeds in bulk to be paid by customer. Louisville enjoys especially low Freight and Express rates and favorable connections with all points, thus ensuring quick transportation and minimum charges. If pounds, quarts or larger quantities are ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to the Catalogue prices.

We shall take pleasure in quoting prices on any seeds desired, delivered at your station, at any time when so requested, if you will kindly send us a list of your requirements. For further information, see on inside page of front cover.

ARTICHOKES.

Culture.—The seed can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Should be given slight protection in winter with litter or manure.

Large Globe. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, making a tender and excellent vegetable, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and should be more largely grown than at present. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Jerusalem. This variety is not grown from seed, but from roots or tubers. They are sometimes used domestically as a vegetable and for pickling, but their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for feeding to hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. They are planted and cultivated precisely like potatoes. Full description and information is given from under the head of "Farm Seeds." Price, qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels and over, at \$1.00 per bushel. If to be sent by mail, add 15c. per quart extra.

ASPARAGUS.

This vegetable has hitherto proved very profitable and satisfactory to the trucker and market gardener, and to the careful grower there is no crop that promises more satisfaction or better returns. It should be in every private garden, and when it is once well established it will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more. Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best.

Culture.—The quickest way of getting an asparagus bed is to purchase the roots, which we can supply at very reasonable prices, especially in large quantities. Two-year-old roots are the kind usually set out, but well-grown one-year-old roots will give very good satisfaction. Asparagus roots can be set out either in the fall or spring. To prepare permanent beds for asparagus, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Acme Brand Potato Fertilizer and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil and manure, care being used not to cover the crowns more than two or three inches at first, as the first shoots from the young roots are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. On the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt or kainit—kainit—is probably best—and an application of half a ton per acre every other year will be very beneficial. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up in the rows. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Potato Fertilizer or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly, one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds, as given above.

Insect Remedy.—The asparagus beetle is the principal enemy to asparagus. The best remedy is Slug Shot, or freshly slacked lime dusted on before the dew has disappeared in the morning.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct and valuable variety producing immense clear white shoots, very tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60.

Palmetto. This variety originated near Charleston, S. C., and has long been a favorite shipping variety all through the trucking districts. It is said to be a little earlier than other sorts, at the same time being fully equal in size and productiveness to any variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 35c. per lb.

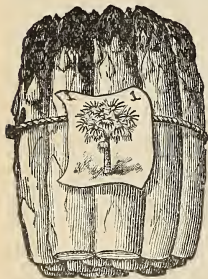
Conover's Colossal. An old standard and more largely grown than any other sort. It is unsurpassed in productiveness and flavor. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 25c. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. FIVE HUNDRED ROOTS SOLD AT ONE THOUSAND RATES.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per hundred; \$4.50 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Columbian. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Prices on other varieties of asparagus roots quoted on application.



Palmetto Asparagus.

so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Potato Fertilizer or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly, one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds, as given above.

SNAP BEANS.

One of the best and most popular garden vegetables grown. For the Southern trucker and market-gardener they have long been one of the leading and most profitable crops. For the earliest crop they should be planted as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the 1st of April; further South from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further South as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present.

Culture.—Beans do best on light, warm soils, but will do well on almost any kind of soil. They do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good it is better to use a good fertilizer such as Acme Brand B. P. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and about three inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be eighteen inches apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill; one-and-a-half bushels to plant an acre.

NOTE.—Owing to very short crops Beans are again very high this year.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

New Stringless Green Pod. A new extra early variety of robust growth, producing beautiful long straight round podded snaps which are absolutely stringless. This is a splendid sort and can be depended on to give the best satisfaction either for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 85c.; bushel price quoted on request.

Improved Earliest Red Valentine. An improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, for, while retaining all the best qualities of that sort, it is earlier and more productive. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and

flavor, and one of the most popular sorts in cultivation, either for the trucker, market or private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 70c.; bushel price quoted on request.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent, and entirely stringless. It is early, and yields abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried this agree that it deserves the name of "Best of All." Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel price quoted on request.

Extra Early Refugee. This variety is a decided improvement over the old Refugee, being at least ten days earlier while retaining the immense yielding qualities of the old sort. The pods are round, stringless and of excellent selling and table quality. This bean is largely superceding Valentine among Southern growers as it is earlier and more prolific. We strongly advise gardeners who have been planting Valentine for early crop to try some of this sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.; bushel price on request.

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. First early, hardy, green, flattish pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.; bushel price quoted on request.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green podded sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

Improved Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. A fine late snap, enormously productive; flesh thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.; bushel price on request.

Dwarf Horticultural. An excellent green podded variety either as snaps in the green state or for use shelled. Vines compact upright, with large leaves and very prolific. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 85c. Bushel quoted on request.



**Truckers or
Gardeners**

Wanting large quantities

of Beans, or any varieties of seeds, will please send us a list of requirements and we will take pleasure in quoting special prices.



Davis Kidney Wax Beans.

Golden Eye Wax. A superior long, straight podded variety of beautiful golden yellow. Profuse bearer and excellent variety for market or home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel prices on request.

The following varieties are so well known as not to need extended descriptions:

	Pkt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Bushel prices on request.
Dwarf German or Black Wax. A favorite main crop wax variety . . . . .	.05	.25	.70	
Dwarf Golden Wax. A first early; pods stringless; of rich golden color . . . . .	.05	.25	.70	

LIMA BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties.

Before the introduction of these many were deterred from growing Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles, but since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as easily as the Snap Bean.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. This new variety was first introduced two years ago and it has given the very best satisfaction. The foliage is a little larger than the Henderson, and spreads out broader in the row. The stems are stout and hold the pods well up above the ground, and the vines are full of beans, which are nearly double the size of the old variety. It is well known that some of the large kinds of Bush Lima Beans are very shy bearers and are not to be depended upon, but in **Wood's Prolific** will be found a most prolific, reliable cropper, which can be depended upon to make a large yielding and most satisfactory crop. In maturity it is as early as any of the Bush Limas, and it is bound to prove immensely popular with our growers everywhere. Pkt. 10c.; pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; 4 qts. \$1.25.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This standard variety has enjoyed a popularity unequaled by any introduction of recent years. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Lima, and are wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact, very prolific, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two-and-a-half feet apart and twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 80c.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans make it desirable. Plant in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet apart in rows. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; 4 qts. \$1.00.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.

Four Best Wax Podded Snaps.

Davis Kidney Wax. This is proving itself to be one of the best and most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is a first early, nearly always rust proof and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground, and the snaps always mature plump, full and solid, of a beautiful yellow appearance. It is comparatively stringless and of fine table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel price on request.

Thorburn Valentine Wax. A round pod wax variety of the Earliest Red Valentine. It is extra early in maturity and resembles the green-podded Valentine in color of seed and shape of pod. Strong stalk, healthy and abundant foliage, and a great yielder. Cut-short snap, and of excellent qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel price on request.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive early wax sorts. The pods are long and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel price quoted on application.

YOUR CROP

depends largely on the seeds you plant. It does not pay to take risks as to quality. Wood, Stubbs & Co.'s seeds are tested and true, therefore it won't pay you to go further and fare worse. Send us your order to-day.

POLE LIMAS.

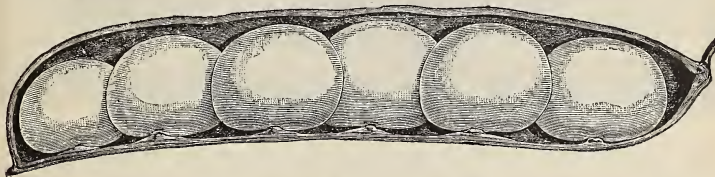
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is one of the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; 4 qts. \$1.25.

King of the Garden Lima. This variety resembles the ordinary large White Lima but matures much earlier and is more productive. The beans are very large, usually from five to seven in a pod and are of exceedingly fine quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. \$1.00.

Small Lima or Butter Bean. Earlier, and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. \$1.00.



Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima Beans.

POLE OR CORN-FIELD BEANS.

Culture.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the snap beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill.

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5c. qt. 30c.; 4 qts. \$1.00.

Southern Prolific. Very productive; makes excellent green cut-short snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

Cutshort or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

Fat Horse, or Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

Mammoth Podded Horticultural Pole. An improvement on the old Horticultural Pole, the vines, pods and beans being much larger. The Mammoth Pods are striped and splashed with bright crimson and are excellent for table use in green state. The beans are marked similarly to the pods and are of immense size and finest quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. \$1.00.

BROCCOLI.

This vegetable resembles the cauliflower, but is hardier, and on this account, better for fall planting. Culture same as for cauliflower.

Insect Remedies.—See under the head of Cabbage.

White Cape. Heads white, close, and compact; a standard sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; 1b. \$2.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature heads of cabbage of one or two inches in diameter. It is of excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown than at present, as it is very much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. The seed may be sown in May or June, planted out, and cultivated precisely as late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—See Cabbage.

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; 1b. \$1.50.

For description and information about Soja, and Navy Beans, see Agricultural Seeds.



Ky. Wonder Pole Beans.



CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCKS.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. For early use the sowing should be made in hot beds or in open ground as soon as it can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart, and covered to the depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. The ideal first early variety for sowing in hot-beds or early planting outside. Crosby's Improved Egyptian is really the result of years selection from the old Egyptian, and is almost universally pronounced the ideal market-gardener's beet. It is very early, has small top, fine globe-shaped roots, can be pulled early and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lbs. and over, 50c. per lb.

Detroit Dark Red. A splendid deep red turnip beet with very small upright tops, early maturing and makes nice, round, finely-shaped roots. This is one of the finest of all for early market or home use, and will be found one of the best of all for forcing in hot-beds. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Extra Early Eclipse. One of the most desirable and popular varieties of early beets in our list. It is very early, globe shaped, flesh dark and tender. Whether wanted for market or family use, for very early or main crop, this will be found one of the most satisfactory of all. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.; 5 lbs. and over, 45c. per lb.

Extra Early Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family. Very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Good color, medium size, smooth, handsome, and of excellent table qualities; popular for main crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of very beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality; splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep as Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Half Long Blood Red. Splendid for late crop or winter use. Shape handsome; quick growth and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed late sort; stands drought and hot weather. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

MANGELS, OR SUGAR BEETS.

For stock feeding we strongly urge our customers to give more attention to the growth of this crop, as they make one of the best winter foods for stock, yielding enormously, and are very nutritious and fattening, not only improving the health and general condition of stock, but greatly increasing both the quantity and quality of milk in cows. They are much superior in their feeding qualities to turnips, and are a much surer and larger yielding crop. Every farmer should grow them.

Culture.—The seed should be sown in April, May or June, at the rate of six pounds to the acre, in rows two-and-a-half to three feet apart, and when three inches high thin out to eight inches apart. Soak the seeds twenty-four to thirty-six hours before sowing and sow when the ground is moist. The roots should be taken up before frost and packed away in the barn for winter use, or they can be put into piles or ridges five or six feet high on a dry sloping situation, and covered lightly with

BEETS—Continued.

traw or pine tags, with a light layer of earth on top. When freezing weather comes on, throw on four to six inches of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. A protection of boards to shed heavy rains is also desirable.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. The roots are of a dark red color, of good quality. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c. lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe. As this sort grows almost entirely above ground, it is especially adapted to shallow soils, and is also, on this account, easily pulled. The roots are beautiful and symmetrical in shape, of large size, and splendid keepers. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

Golden Tankard. This sort is specially recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities, many dairymen preferring it to any other sort. It is of rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

Silesian Sugar. Highly prized on account of the large amount of sugar it contains. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c. lb.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.'S**THOROUGHbred CABBAGE SEED.****Finest American Grown Stocks.**

In growing cabbage it is of main importance that gardeners get the very best stocks of seed, as the expense of raising plants, and the amount of work that this crop requires, would entail great loss if there was a failure. Our Cabbage Seeds are saved from **Select Stocks**, grown by experienced and careful growers in the best Cabbage Seed districts, and can be depended upon to produce the best results.

Culture.—To grow cabbage with the greatest degree of success the soil must be rich and the plants thoroughly cultivated. To make plants for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. Land for cabbage should have a good application of well-rotted manure or Acme Brand High Grade Vegetable Fertilizer applied previous to setting the plants. If manure has been applied, a small handful of fertilizer applied around the plants at the time of setting, will greatly benefit the crop both in earliness and yield. When the plants are large enough transplant to rows two-and-a-half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to cold often cause cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. The variety that has the greatest tendency to do this is the Early Summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two-and-a-half between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out one acre.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot, Paris Green mixed with Land Plaster or Flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard or Spring Kale sown in strips through the patch will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burnt or coal oil can be applied when the bugs are on thick and fired and the bugs destroyed in this way.

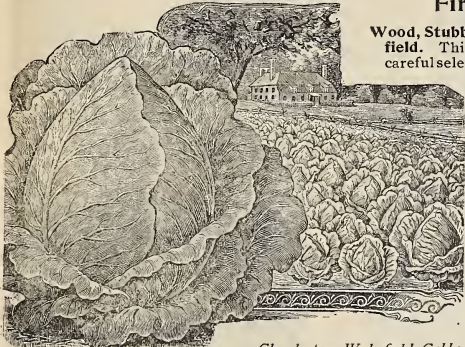
First Early Cabbages.

Wood, Stubbs & Co's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This superior cabbage is the result of most careful selection and will be found in all respects the

ideal market gardener's first early cabbage, which is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.50.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield.

This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.50.

Henderson's Early Spring. The earliest flat heading cabbage in cultivation. It comes in almost as early as Charleston Wakefield, and, as the heads are of good size and flat shape, sells readily at the best market prices. The stems are very short and the heads are formed very close to the ground; on this account should be preferably planted on light soil as heavy ground sometimes causes them to rot, especially if the season is very rainy. Our stock of this is strictly choice stock, grown by a careful cabbage specialist. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.00.

Extra Early Express. This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Winningsstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Large York. Grows larger and about two weeks later than Early York. Makes excellent flavored cabbages, but is not very solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER CABBAGES.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed if sown in the fall. Equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market-gardeners, coming in just after Charleston Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads, which stand the heat well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

All-Head Early. Second early; has deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round flattened on top, and of very best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Henderson's Succession. A sure-heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons. Good for second early or late planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

Early Drumhead. A medium early round head cabbage, makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



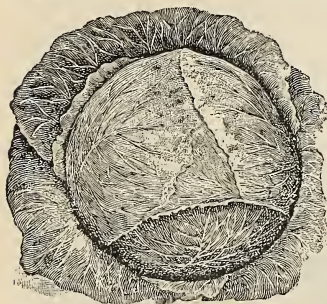
Solid South Cabbage.

LATE OR AUTUMN CABBAGES.

Louisville Drumhead. The popularity and pre-eminence which this superior cabbage has attained is of itself sufficient evidence that there is no better medium, late or winter variety that can be planted. From the Gulf States northward and from east to west gardeners and dealers send to Louisville year after year for this sterling variety. Around Louisville it is used almost exclusively by the gardeners, as it withstands heat, does not sunburn, and produces heads of finest quality. It is planted both for medium late and winter, makes large, hard, solid heads of uniform size, is short stemmed, has few outside leaves, and is of compact growth. We have secured selected home-grown seed of this variety from three of the best and most careful growers here; also offer Northern grown seed from stock procured here.

Home-grown Seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Northern-grown Seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Louisville Drumhead Cabbage.

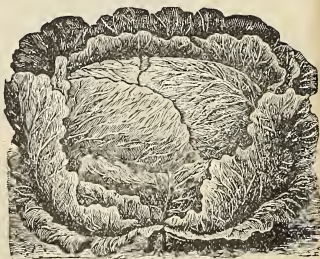
Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. This is unquestionably one of the finest strains of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage offered any where. We have for years past experimented with many varieties of late cabbage, but have none of such uniform good qualities, developing such fine heads, and capable of withstanding the heats and droughts to which our Southern climate is subjected. This variety, however, we have always found a reliable and sure header; producing large, round, solid heads, flat on the top, of low growing habit, and few outer leaves. There are various strains of Flat Dutch Cabbage offered, but if you want the best of all be sure and get our "Prize Head" stock. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid, and it makes an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

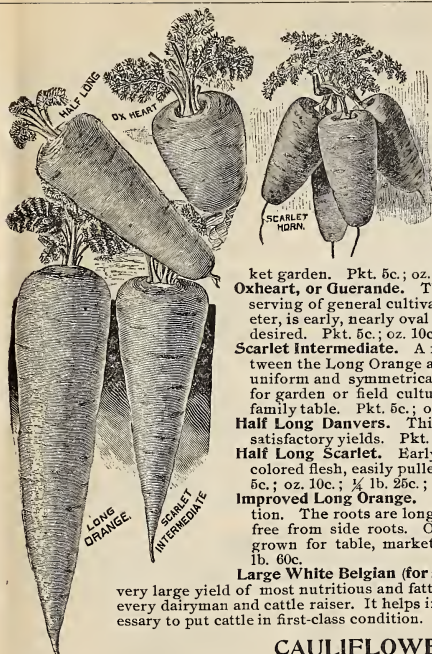
American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The best and largest heading of the Savoy cabbages. Of excellent flavor and a general favorite. They are best after having been touched by frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced, and is much better stock than the ordinary strains of red cabbage usually sold. Heads are large, round, solid and a deep red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

CARROT.



Culture.—Carrots do best on a light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the latter sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use Slug Shot; applying while the dew is on.

Early Scarlet Horn. Medium early and popular, both for private and mar-

ket garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.
Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Scarlet Intermediate. A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family table. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Half Long Danvers. Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Half Long Scarlet. Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular main crop sort in cultivation. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Grows to an enormous size, making very large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Should be grown by every dairyman and cattle raiser. It helps in giving that variety in feed which is so necessary to put cattle in first-class condition. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Our stocks of Cauliflower are "gilt edged" and can be relied on to produce fine heads either for forcing or outside planting.

Culture.—For early forcing sow in December or January, or for spring planting in January and February in gentle hot-beds or cold frames. Transplant and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. Saltpetre dissolved in water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm. Dissolve one ounce of saltpetre in twelve quarts of water and sprinkle on the plants with a short-handled whisk broom.

Earliest Snowball. Our stock of this is the very finest strain, and produces heads of snowy whiteness and unexcelled quality. It is of dwarf compact growth, exceedingly early, very hardy, and under favorable conditions EVERY PLANT WILL MAKE A FINE, SOLID HEAD. While this sort is the earliest and best for forcing under the glass, it is also one of the very best for fall crop. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is of the same unexcelled quality as Snowball, and while not quite as early as that sort makes larger heads, and on the whole is better for outside planting. The plants have few narrow upright leaves and make compact heads. Many gardeners use it also for early forcing as well as main crop. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.



Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

CELERY.

Home-grown is far superior to shipped celery and commands highest prices.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and, if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, and in situations where plenty of water is abundant in the soil, it can be planted in single or double rows, earthing up as it grows. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Golden Rose, or Paris Rose Ribbed Celery. This new variety has become famous for its superior quality. Its beautiful, rich, golden color, combined with the warm, rosy pink on its outer ribs, makes it decidedly attractive, and its self-blanching habit assures earliness. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle; in fact, it is the finest flavored celery we have tasted, and we heartily recommend it, either for market or family use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

White Plume. The earliest variety grown, requiring very little earthing up. Of handsome appearance and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Pink Plume. Similar to White Plume, except in color. Of superior table quality and a good healthy compact grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts. One of the best for late use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. A self-bleacher, and requires but little earthing up. Immensely popular, especially for the private gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Perfection Heartwell. A large growing solid sort, of excellent flavor. The heart is of golden yellow and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. One of the most popular and desirable white celeries for this section. Of close, compact growth, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Large White Solid. Grows to a large size, solid and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, makes a splendid salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Seasoning Celery. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

COLLARDS. This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. It is a sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also are excellent feed for stock.

Culture and insect remedies same as for cabbage.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has unquestionably proved far superior to any collards in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, for use in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CORN==Roasting-Ear Varieties.

Culture.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant five hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add 15 cents per quart, 10 cents per pint, to your order if to be sent by mail.

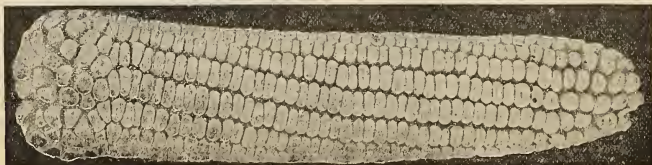
The following four varieties are not sugar corns, but are valuable on account of their earliness:

Extra Early Adams. The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; 4 qts. 40c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.25; on ears, per doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; 4 qts. 40c; peck 75c; bushel, \$2.25; on ears, per doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00.

Early Northern White Field. This new white corn makes a most desirable green corn for second early planting, to come in immediately after Adams Early. It makes a larger ear than Adams Early, more uniform in shape, and a most attractive and salable ear in the green state, when offered in our markets. It is very highly appreciated as a roasting-ear corn, and will prove a most valuable variety for second early roasting-ears for the trucker and market gardener or home use. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; 4 qts. 35c; peck 60c; bushel \$1.90; per doz. ears, 25c; 100 ears, \$1.75.

Red Driver. A fine early variety for roasting-ears or field corn. The color when fully ripe and dry is a deep carmine red, but is white when in the roasting-ear state. This corn is very popular with all who have grown it, yielding well and making nice well-shaped ears. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c; 4 qts. 30c; peck 50c; bushel, \$1.50.



CORN==Sweet or Sugar.

Sweet or sugar corns are so far superior in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table. On the market sugar corns always command better prices than field sorts, and, as more ears are produced to a stalk, it is far more profitable. Those who have never grown sweet corns should by all means give them a trial, and we believe they will never be without them.

EARLY SWEET CORNS.

Mammoth White Cory. This is the best and largest of all the Extra Early Sweet Corns. It produces, usually, two or more large fine-shaped ears twelve rowed, which are very symmetrical and handsome. The grains are large pure white and of good quality, far surpassing the old Cory or Minnesota. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.25.

Kendel's Early Giant. We call especial attention to this new variety because it is of most decided merit. On light soil it matures in about 60 days from planting, producing large straight-rowed ears 8 to 10 inches long, and is of splendid quality and tender. On account of its earliness, large size and productiveness, it is bound to become popular, whether for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; peck 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Triumph Sugar. One of the earliest large varieties, very prolific and sweet. Rows straight and well-filled ears. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.25.

MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the grain. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; peck 85c.; bushel \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Aside from this, it is exceptionally tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.25; on ear, 35c. per doz.

Egyptian. An excellent variety, resembling the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.25.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest, of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 40c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.25; on ears, per doz., 35c.

FIELD CORNS.—For description, prices, etc., see *Field Seeds*.

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leaves memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledale Prolific. Very prolific. Grows about six feet high, and the ears are all of good size. It pops pure white, and is excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; pint 15c.; qt. 25c.

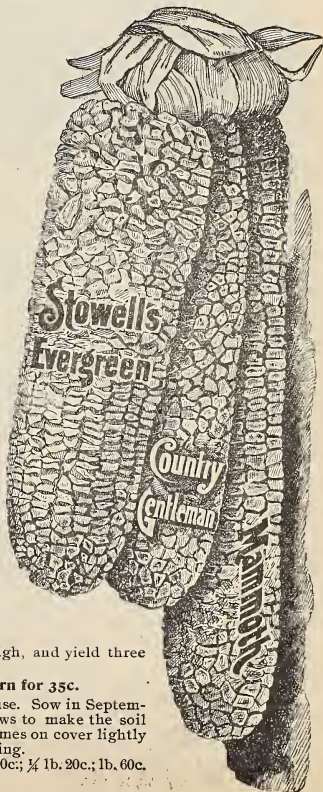
Rice. A very popular white variety with pointed grains. Very highly prized for popping. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.

Queen's Golden. This is a large eared and handsome popcorn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pint 15c.; qt. 25c.

One Pint each of these Three Varieties of Pop Corn for 35c.

CORN SALAD. An excellent salad for winter and spring use. Sow in September in drills 9 inches to one foot apart. Tread on the rows to make the soil firm, and it will germinate better. When severe weather comes on cover lightly with clean straw or leaves. Can also be sown early in spring.

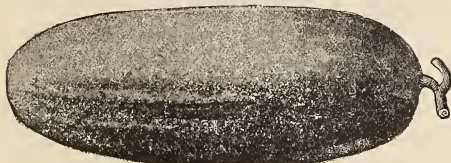
Large Seeded. Round-leaved; the best variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c.



CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early field crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be protected from threatened frosts by hand glasses or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure or a small handful of Acme Brand B. B. P. Fertilizer with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies.—The spotted and striped cucumber beetles are the principal insect enemies; the remedy for same is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, hand-picking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.



Improved Early White Spine.

is considered by many to be the best for small pickles.

Emerald. A new variety which has very few seeds, and the rich dark green color for which growers have sought so long. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruits early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle and the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Cool and Crisp. A strain of White Spine, somewhat like the Arlington, but larger and not so symmetrical. The flesh is very fine, being particularly crisp and tender, and it is one of the very best for table use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Siberian. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Improved Long Green. The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, shipping, and pickling. Of a dark green color, firm and crisp. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

Jersey Pickling. Intermediate between Long Green and Green Prolific, forming long slender cylindrical fruits of dark green color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small, oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

Curled. Used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves of pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, it being well adapted to our Southern climate. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

Insect Remedies.—The Colorado potato bug is the principal enemy. For remedies, see under the head of potatoes.

New York Improved Purple. One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is specially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears large oblong-shaped purple fruits. There are many varieties of Egg Plant offered, but we consider this superior to any other. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Improved Spineless. This variety is almost entirely free from spines or thorns, and on this account more easily gathered. The fruit resembles New York Improved. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

*Green Curled Endive.***ENDIVE.**

A very delightful and refreshing vegetable, used mostly for salad and a substitute for Lettuce, which it resembles. Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is generally used only late in the fall.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. This is the hardiest and best variety for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt 5c.; oz 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c.; lb \$1.25.

Large Green Curled. A large, coarse, strong growing variety which, when tied up, blanches well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

Early Curled Siberian. The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Louisville it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

Spring, or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. Very hardy, and is largely sown in September for use during the winter and spring months. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. 25c.

*Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.*

KOHL RABI. A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender makes a delicate and desirable vegetable.

*Early White Vienna.*

Culture.—For early use sow in hot-beds or in the open ground in March or April, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin out or transplant like cabbage. Can also be sown in June or July for fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Extra Early White Forcing. An extremely quick-growing variety for frames or early sowing outside. Small, handsome, white bulb and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

White Vienna. Splendid sort for general use, having white tender flesh and making good sized bulbs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

LEEK. The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc.

Culture.—Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring, to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Large Flag. Very large and popular. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

HERBS. **Culture.**—Sow in spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom; dry in the shade and put into closely corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing and used medicinally. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Carraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE.

The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. Lettuce fresh from the garden is so much better quality than the shipped, half wilted product so often sold.

Culture.—For winter forcing make sowings from September to February. Sow the Curled varieties about every four weeks, the Head or Cabbage sort about six weeks apart. As one crop is cut out another can be planted. For early spring crop sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September and transplant when large enough to cold frames nine inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant-lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.

Curled or Loose Head Varieties.

Black Seeded Simpson. (White Paper Lettuce). A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms a large loose head; its nearly white curly leaves, thin, exceedingly tender, and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Tilton's White Star. A splendid sort either for forcing or outdoors. Bright color, crisp, long keeper and superior to B. S. Simpson for greenhouses not having full sunlight. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids. This variety is especially adapted to greenhouse or forcing in frames. It is the result of fifteen years selection from the Black Seeded Simpson, and is generally recognized as the standard of forcing lettuces. The plant is upright, forms a loose head of large green leaves, crimped at the edges, not liable to rot, and stands some days after ready to cut. Splendid for market, shipping or family use, either indoors or outside. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.



Black Seeded Simpson.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

Wood's Cabbage. This makes a splendid, large, hard head, very hardy, and exceedingly slow in running to seed; in fact we have often found it necessary to cut the heads in order to let the seed-stalk get out. Its many fine qualities have made it a prime favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. Similar in shape, color, and general appearance to the Tennisball, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size. It is a little later in maturing, but the solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. In shape this is distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. The color is light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Queen. A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular for growing in frames, as on account of its small size it can be planted close. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Denver Market. An early variety of heading lettuce, and fine either for forcing or outside. The heads are large, solid and of a desirable green color, leaves curled and crimped like a Savoy Cabbage. Very crisp and tender, and most desirable either for home or market use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Market Gardeners Private Stock. A most desirable sort, with deep bright green leaves, slightly wrinkled or savoyed leaves, forming large heads, which blanch nicely and remain a long time in condition for use.

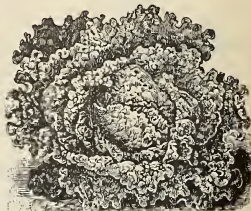
A sort which cannot fail to please those who appreciate high quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

We also have good stocks of the following well-known sorts:

Deacon, Boston Market, Improved Hanson, Dutch Butterhead, Salamander, Trianon Cos and Henderson's New York. Price of all these varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.



Golden Queen.



Denver Market.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.



Big Boston.

CANTALOUPE or MUSK MELON.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure or Acme Brand B. B. P. Fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over thin out to four plants to the hill. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sprinkle over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies.—The yellowish green and slightly hairy melon worm is the principal enemy to the melons, not only eating the leaves of the vines, but also eating holes in the melons. The liberal use of Tobacco Dust in and upon the hills and vines is one of the best remedies for this and other insects that prey upon the melons and melon vines.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

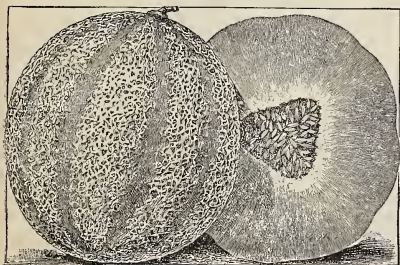
MELON GROWERS, ATTENTION!

PLEASE NOTE OUR PRICES.

The varieties of melons listed here are all first-class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended on to produce the finest crops.

They are made to bring trade.

Rocky Ford. This famous melon has been shipped by carloads into nearly every large city in the union, and has given such splendid satisfaction that the very highest prices have been obtained for them everywhere. The melons are really the true Netted Gem type, medium-sized oval, and so very sweet and fine flavored that when they are once eaten there is always a longing for more. The vines are vigorous, very prolific and continue bearing enormous quantities of fruit during the entire season. Fine stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1b. 75c.; 5 lbs. and over, 65c. per lb.



Paul Rose Cantaloupe.

five inches. All growers who tried this last year were highly pleased, and it brought the very highest prices on our market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1b. 75c.; 5 lbs. and over, 65c. per lb.

Perfection. This variety is very rightly named, for it as nearly reaches perfection as any sort we have ever seen. The quality is delicious, the appearance superb and yield enormous. It is altogether one of the best of large cantaloupes, whether wanted for shipping, the near-by market or home use. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; unusually sweet and luscious. (See cut on front cover page). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1b. 75c.; 5 lbs. and over, 65c. per lb.

Extra Early Hanover. The earliest of all cantaloupes, and on this account highly recommended for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is fairly good quality; its main value, however, is its extreme earliness. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; 1b. 75c.; 5 lb. lots, 70c. per lb.

Champion Market. An oval-shaped medium-sized melon which is highly prized by many growers for market. It is medium early, thickly netted, flesh light green and good quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1b. 50c.; 5 lb. and over, at 40c. per lb.



Champion Market.

CANTALOUPE—Continued.

THE FOLLOWING ARE WELL KNOWN STANDARD SORTS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs. and over.
Extra Early Hackensack. Ten days earlier than Large Hackensack. Roughly netted skin, flatish shape, good quality	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Netted Gem. Delicious eating, medium-sized melons, extremely prolific, oval shape; thickly netted skin, flesh light green and thick meat. Fine stock	5c.	10c.	20c.	50c.	40c.
Emerald Gem. Very superior sort. Rind dark green, flesh salmon colored and very sweet and luscious	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Osage, or Miller's Cream. A splendid variety for family garden and of unsurpassed quality. Medium size, oval shape, salmon colored flesh and very thick meat	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Baltimore, or Acme. Oval shape, very thick green flesh of the finest flavor	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A medium sized early cantaloupe of excellent flavor	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Jenny Lind. Extra early; small size, of good quality and very prolific	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Long Island Beauty. An early variety resembling Extra Early Hackensack. Very popular on account of earliness, yield and quality	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular large-growing sort; medium early	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Banana. A long smooth-skinned variety resembling enormous bananas, which is popular with many growers and sells very well	5c.	10c.	20c.	50c.	40c.
Glass Melon. For preserves or pickling; fruits about the size and shape of an orange, has light yellow rind	5c.	10c.	20c.	60c.	50c.

WATERMELON.

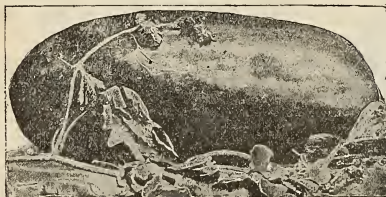
Our Watermelon Seed is all Southern Grown, and Produces Vastly Superior Melons to Northern or Western Grown Seed. NOTE OUR PRICES.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

Insect Remedies.—See under cantaloupes.

Triumph. This new watermelon has been extensively planted by the largest growers all over the country, and it has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is of dark green color, with indistinct stripe, flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. Our grower writes us that the melons from which our seed stock is saved this year grew tremendously large, some of them weighing over 120 lbs. each, and though this was away down South, we think that our customers will have no reason to complain of size, appearance, yield or quality, if Triumph is planted. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Blue Gem. This has created quite a stir among Southern shippers, whole crops being planted in Blue Gem. It will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon is far superior. It is of a dark bluish green color, very uniform

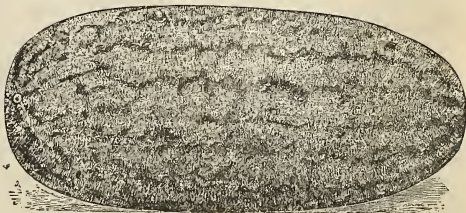


Kleckley Sweets Watermelon.

in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lb. lots and over, 40c. per lb.

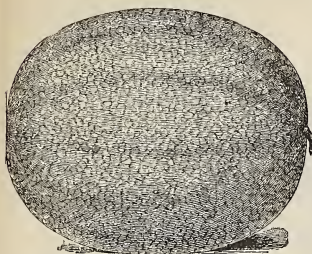
Kleckley Sweets. This is one of the best flavored melons in cultivation, and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Florida Favorite. "When you want quality in melons plant Florida Favorite" is the advice of every one who has tried this delicious variety. It has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. Ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sugary and so delicious and melting that one feels perfectly satisfied when eating Florida Favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Florida Favorite Watermelon.

WATERMELON—Continued.

*Sweet Heart Watermelon.*

a melon that is not of superior quality. Our stock of this variety is extra fine and we can cheerfully recommend it to our customers as a satisfactory one to grow for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c; 5 lbs. and over at 40c. per lb.

Sweet Heart. A new shipping melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm, flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender. This melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily, and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 5 lb. and over at 35c. per lb.

Georgia Rattlesnake. This is one of the favorite varieties both for market, shipping and home use. The melons are of long shape, of light green color with dark stripes, and grow of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape. In Georgia this variety is one of the most highly prized of all, its popularity, however, being chiefly due to its most excellent quality. The rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well, and the flesh most tender, sweet and luscious, it being a rare thing to find

THE FOLLOWING ARE WELL KNOWN STANDARD SORTS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1b.	5 lbs. and over.
Duke Jones. Extra early, extra large, very prolific, finest flavor. Melons average 40 to 75 pounds each. Fine for market or private use	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Dixie. An oblong, green-striped variety of same color as Kolb's Gem, but longer. A favorite for shipping or market use. Ripens early, very prolific, large and good quality	5c.	10c.	15c.	35c.	30c.
Jackson. An old popular favorite; medium size; green, thin rind; very sweet and most delicious flavor	5c.	10c.	25c.	75c.	65c.
Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the Florida Favorite and is equally productive, tender and crisp, but is larger size; fine for family or home market	5c.	10c.	15c.	45c.	40c.
The Jones. Of best quality, good size and appearance, often weighing 60 to 70 pounds. The skin is solid green, flesh bright red	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Kolb's Gem. It ripens early; strong grower; makes large melons, and is very fine for shipping	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Dark Icing, or Ice Cream. One of the finest extra early melons for home or near-by market use; medium size; round; skin dark green; flesh bright-red; solid and most delicious flavor	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. Oblong shape; skin model gray color; flesh bright crimson. Large variety, fine for shipping or home use; very sweet and delicious	5c.	10c.	15c.	40c.	35c.
Kolb's Gem. One of the standard shipping sorts. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequaled	5c.	10c.	15c.	35c.	30c.
Pride of Georgia. Dark green, round oval-shaped; flesh bright red, and a fine table melon. Large size, ripens up solidly; fine for market or shipping	5c.	10c.	15c.	35c.	30c.
Mammoth Iron Clad. Splendid late sort; striped skin; flesh bright red; good shipper	5c.	10c.	15c.	35c.	30c.
Citron. For preserving	5c.	10c.	20c.	50c.	

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or in the fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1b. 85c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1b. 25c.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. 1b. 15c.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

JEFFERSON CO., KY., July 31, 1900.

DEAR SIRS: Nearly all of the seeds we have used on our place this year has been purchased from you and has proven entirely satisfactory.

VETTER BROS.



ONION.

We strongly advise our customers to give more attention to the planting of onions, as they are proving a very profitable and satisfactory crop, both for sale in our home markets and for shipping. Onions must be planted on clean rich, soil for best results.

HOME GROWN ONION SEED.

The demand in this locality for home grown Yellow Danvers and Silver Skin Onion is always very large, as the gardeners who grow sets prefer it to Northern or Western seed. We have secured a supply of these two varieties from the best growers here, which has been carefully tested, and we think can be relied on for satisfactory results.

Culture.—*Large Onions from Seed.*—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays. As soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yields being reported over those not transplanted. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre, in drills twelve inches apart, thinning out afterwards to three or four inches apart in the drill. The Italian varieties can be sown in August or in September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed and do very well indeed in this way.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets the seed should be sown in broad, wide rows, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and kept clear of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths piling one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sized sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

Extra Early Red. A quick-growing medium-sized sort, desirable for spring seeding; uniform in size and shape, close-grained, of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25

Extra Early White Pearl. The quickest growing of all the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. The seed should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 80c.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive onion. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Italian and Spanish Sorts.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. It ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King. This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Specially recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Copper King. This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish yellow color, flesh white, very sweet, mild, tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

White Queen. A beautiful, small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it adds consistency, and makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

White Velvet. This variety bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. An excellent prolific sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Tall. Produces dark green ridged pods. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ONION SEED IN LARGE QUANTITIES.



ONION SETS.

This is one of the largest markets on onion sets in the world, and Louisville sets are shipped to all parts of the United States. Large buyers can get the very lowest market prices from us.

Culture.—If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage. Plant the sets four inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as the spring. Fall planting of onions are succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and a most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion or as full matured large onions. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this sort, as many dealers, through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Qt. 15c.; peck 75c.; bushel \$2.00.

Yellow Danvers. Qt. 10c.; peck 65c.; bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Qt. 15c.; peck 80c.; bushel prices on application.

PARSLEY.

Parsley is so easily grown and useful for so many purposes that every garden, no matter how small, should have a supply. A very pretty effect is produced if parsley is used as an edging for flowers or vegetable beds, and when it is pulled off or cut shoots out again quickly and keeps up a delightfully fresh green edging all the season. In the winter parsley can be very profitably grown under glass and is very profitable.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.



Moss Curled Parsley.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Plain. Very hardy and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

PARSNIP.

Parsnips remain in the ground all winter without protection, and can be dug for use as required until they begin to run to seed in the spring. They are, altogether, a most desirable winter vegetable, and should be much more largely grown than at present.

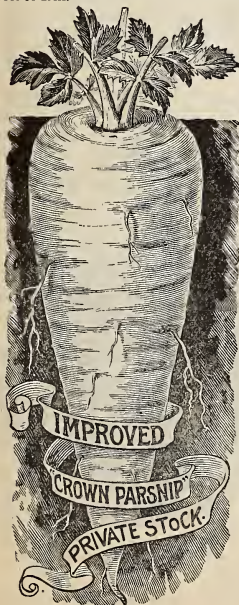
Culture.—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Improved Sugar Parsnip. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor.

The great improvement in this variety is in the shape and quality of the roots produced, and also in the healthier and larger growth of foliage which it makes. It makes a large root at the top and tapers off and makes a fine, white, shapely parsnip of much handsomer appearance than the ordinary Sugar or Hollow Crown variety, not only being more attractive and salable in our markets, but also making a much better appearing vegetable when cooked. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Sugar Hollow Crown, or Guernsey. This is an old standard variety.

Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.



GARDEN PEAS.—Round or Smooth Varieties.

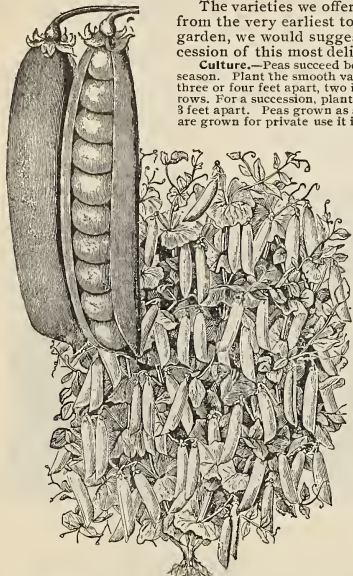
To truckers requiring large quantities of Peas we will quote prices on application.

These are a great specialty with us and our stocks have given the very best satisfaction to truckers and gardeners.

The varieties we offer are the best in cultivation, the list embracing all classes, from the very earliest to the main crop and late sorts. If wanted for a private garden, we would suggest that two or three sorts be selected, so as to have a succession of this most delicious vegetable.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and staked with brush.

They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.



Wood, Stubbs & Co's Express Peas.

PLEASE NOTE Our very low prices on Peas. Stocks first-class.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Wood, Stubbs & Co's Express. We claim for this pea that there is no superior sort offered as a first early variety for market. Not only is it among the very first to mature, but this extreme earliness is not at the expense of quality. There are a great many Extra Early Peas offered by seedmen that are real *extra early*, but the peas are usually borne in very short pods, poorly filled, and of inferior quality. We have for years looked into this early pea question, and have had practical experience with nearly all sorts on the market to-day, but candidly, we do not know a better sort offered nor one that will give better general satisfaction than Wood, Stubbs & Co's Express. The peas are borne in long, straight well-filled pods, and are of fine quality. The vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are strong, vigorous, remarkably productive, and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market gardener, the best of first earlies for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; bushel \$3.50.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. The Alaska pea is increasing in popularity every year, especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its peas, which makes it very salable in our markets, and on this account it is also especially desirable for canners. It is altogether one of the best extra early sorts in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 60c.; bushel \$3.50.

First and Best. An excellent strain of first early peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 45c.; bushel \$3.25.

Philadelphia Extra Early. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular and largely planted. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 45c.; bushel \$3.25.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grown about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. Fine for small gardens. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel \$4.00.

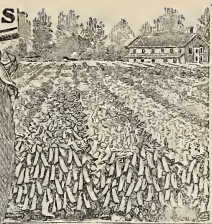
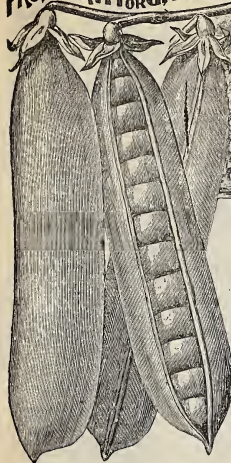
Large White Marrowfat. A late variety, bearing large, well-filled pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 35c.; bushel \$2.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 35c.; bush. \$2.00.



Alaska Peas.

PROSPERITY OR GRADUS



WRINKLED VARIETIES.

CROPS VERY SHORT. OUR PRICES ARE LOW, HOWEVER.

The wrinkled peas are of finer, sweeter flavor, and superior to the smooth peas in their table qualities, and on this account are used more generally for the private garden. They are also being much more largely grown for market purposes and shipping than heretofore and are proving very profitable for these purposes where quality is appreciated. The wrinkled peas are not quite as hardy as the smooth varieties, and on this account should be planted a little later.

Four Best Extra Early Wrinkled Peas.

Gradus, or Prosperity. The Gradus is undoubtedly the earliest large-podded wrinkled pea in cultivation, and will yield an abundant supply of the most delicious, large wrinkled peas, much earlier than other wrinkled variety. The vine has heavy stems, with large dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and remarkably well filled with large, handsome peas. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach their maturity. When it becomes generally known that Gradus matures its crop of peas as early as Extra Early smooth sorts, bears pods as big as the Telephone Pea and quality unsurpassed by any, we unhesitatingly say that we believe Gradus will be one of the main sorts planted for early crop. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 40c.; 4 qts. \$1.25.

American Wonder. One of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel \$5.00.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. Dwarf in habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel \$5.00.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 60c.; bushel, \$4.00.

Medium Crop Peas.

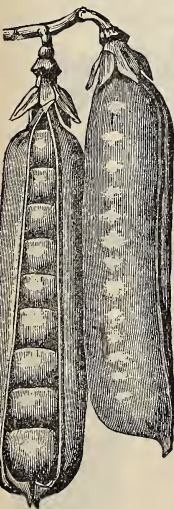
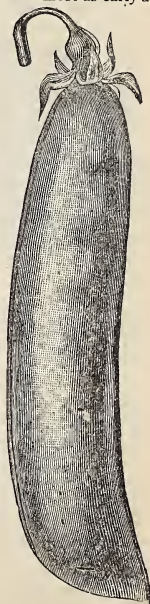
Summer Queen. We have never grown or eaten a pea which we consider comes so near to the acme of perfection as this. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color, sweet, of splendid flavor, and have all the qualities necessary to make a most delicious dish. The vines are literally crowded with pods, and are ever-bearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Height 2½ inches. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 70c.; bushel \$4.00.

Heroine. A second early or medium early green wrinkled pea coming in between Advancer and Champion of England. Grows uniformly two to two-and-a-half feet high, and bears in great profusion long, slightly curved-pointed pods containing nine or ten large peas of finest quality. It combines both quantity and quality and is destined to eclipse Stratagem and Pride of the Market for market purposes, and, being as early as Advancer, will be used largely in place of that sort. An extremely desirable sort for market or home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 65c.; bushel \$4.00.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; bu. \$3.75.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods; tender and sweet. Height 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; bushel \$3.25.

Improved Pride of the Market. A very productive variety, bearing large and handsome pods well filled with peas of splendid quality. Very popular both for the private garden and market. Height 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.; bushel \$5.00.



Summer Queen Peas.

Pride of the Market.

Late or Main Crop Peas.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 70c.; bushel \$4.25.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of a delicious flavor and a very profuse bearer.

One of the best for market or private garden. Height four to five feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; bushel \$3.25.

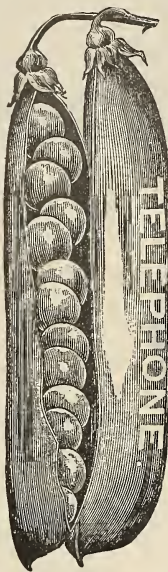
Yorkshire Hero. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; 4 qts. 50c.; bushel \$3.25.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 60c.; bushel \$4.00.

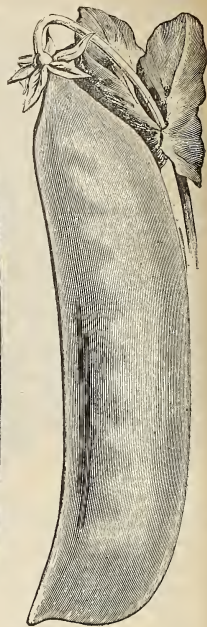
Woods's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. Among the edible podded peas nothing we have ever grown can compare with this when sliced and boiled for ten to fifteen minutes, and, served with butter and sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad. Once tried this will always have a place in the garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint 25c.; qt. 40c.; 4 qts. \$1.25.



Champion of England.



Telephone.



Mammoth Luscious Sugar.

Pepper.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants, or when the ground becomes warm sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A dwarf-growing pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants so as to give the plants a most beautiful appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ruby King. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. One of the large sized peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest peppers grown, the pods measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

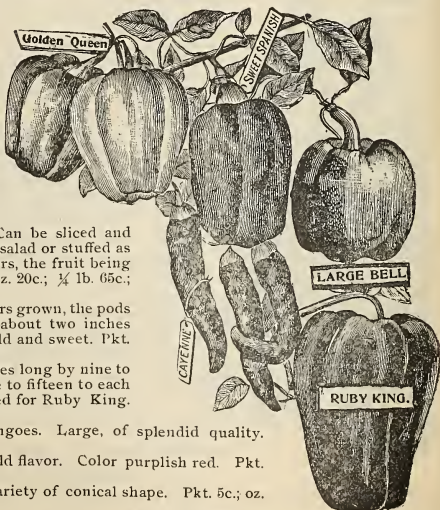
Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.40.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large, of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Bell or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color purplish red. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne. A bright red, hot variety of conical shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Red Cluster. Very hot, small, thin; of a coral red color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

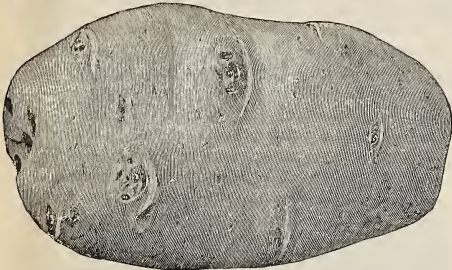


SELECTED SEED POTATOES.

Around Louisville is one of the largest potato growing sections in the United States. From one small station alone last season was shipped 65,000 barrels, therefore Louisville is one of the large markets for this crop, and naturally can supply choice seed potatoes at the very lowest prices.

Our Stock of seed potatoes are selected with great care to have them true to name and of large yielding crops. Most of the varieties are grown in the far North, which has the effect of making them produce a much earlier crop planted in this latitude. Most of the growers here plant "second crop potatoes," as they go much further, besides yielding splendid crops.

Prices Fluctuate, and those given below are those ruling at the time this catalogue was printed. Write for special prices in barrel quantities.



Early Ohio Potato.

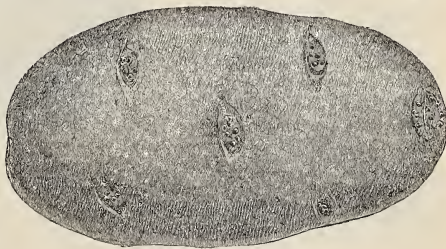
Thorburn. This variety has been largely planted by growers for market, and is very popular. The yields are uniformly large, making nice smooth-skinned, fine quality tubers. We strongly recommend it for either family or market use for early planting. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.20; bbl., about \$2.75.

New Queen. A grand potato, resembling Beauty of Hebron in appearance, color, size and shape, but a much earlier and a heavier yielder with very few small potatoes. In quality is excellent, the flesh being pure white and of a dry mealy texture, so much desired in a table potato. This potato will do well in all localities. The tubers will not grow strong in winter like some other varieties. It is a popular market variety, and sells at a high price for family and hotel trade. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. \$3.25.

Early Rose. The old Early Rose was the most popular potato ever introduced. It has come into some dispute, so many late and inferior sorts having been substituted for this, and growers are somewhat afraid to purchase it any more.

The Early Rose which we offer is a strain of the original Early Rose. Is very good quality. Peck, 30c; bushel, 85c; barrel, about \$2.00.

Beauty of Hebron. An old and popular variety. Early, skin and flesh white, and of splendid flavor. One that has always found favor with private gardeners. Peck, 30c; bushel, 85c; barrel, about \$2.00.



New Queen Potato.

Medium and Late Varieties, Northern Grown Stock.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This is a medium second early potato; large yielder and of excellent quality. Potatoes large size, regular, white skin and flesh, few and shallow eyes. Altogether this is one of the best medium early varieties in cultivation. Peck, 40c; bushel \$1.00; barrel, about \$2.50.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, about \$2.50.

Empire State. A remarkably fine potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without coarseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest-yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, about \$2.50.

Green Mountain. A splendid oblong white potato, producing large yields of good quality and good keeping tubers. Good for stiff soil. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel about \$2.25

Burbank. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor. Peck, 30c; bushel, 85c; barrel, about \$2.00.

Seed Potatoes from Cold Storage for Late Planting.

We expect to carry a large stock of potatoes in cold storage so as to be able to furnish them in good condition for planting in July and August. It is, however, impossible to give full list of varieties and prices here, but we will take pleasure in quoting these on request.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Jefferson county, Ky. This county has a splendid reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes into hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow give plenty of air on sunny days and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches apart in the rows. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash, such as our Acme Brand Potato Fertilizer.

We can supply the following varieties in season: **Yellow Jersey, Nansemond, Southern Queens, White Yams, Bermuda, Red Jersey and Red Nansemond.**

Price of all varieties about 30c. per peck; 85c. per bushel. Barrel prices quoted on application.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make the best of winter feed for all kinds of cattle, and should be largely planted by every farmer. They are usually planted in cornfields to grow with the corn, and it gives a feeling of great satisfaction to have a crop of large pumpkins in the fall ready for winter feed. They are considered a very healthy and most nutritious food for cattle in the winter. In addition to their value as a stock food, they are also largely used for culinary purposes, the finer grained varieties making excellent pies.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills eight feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Kentucky Mammoth Pumpkin. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South, and one that is giving our customers the very best and most satisfactory results. We were in receipt of a number of letters from our customers the past season testifying to the large and satisfactory crops they made from this variety, some of our customers sending us specimens of the pumpkins for exhibition. Notwithstanding the enormous size of this variety, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

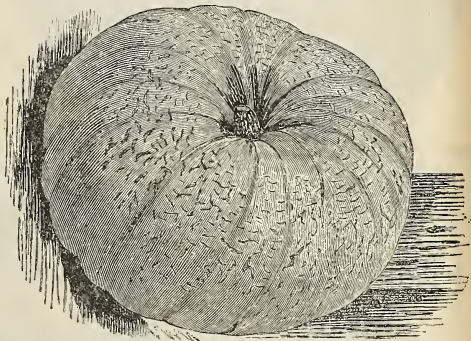
Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive and grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Cheese. A fine, large, flattened pumpkin of splendid quality. Excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

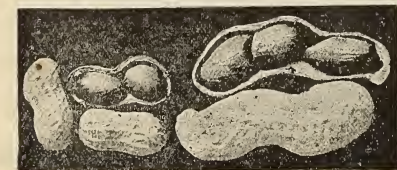
Tennessee Sweet Potato. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Kentucky Field. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. 20c. per lb.; 20 lbs. \$2.00.



Kentucky Mammoth Pumpkin.

PEANUTS.



Spanish Peanuts.

Improved Va. Peanuts.

grown for stock feeding, the vines and roots pulled up and cured, making excellent, nutritious hay or very fattening food for hogs. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c., 4 qts. 40c.; bushel \$2.00.

These can be easily grown, and a supply on hand will afford much gratification to the young members of the family.

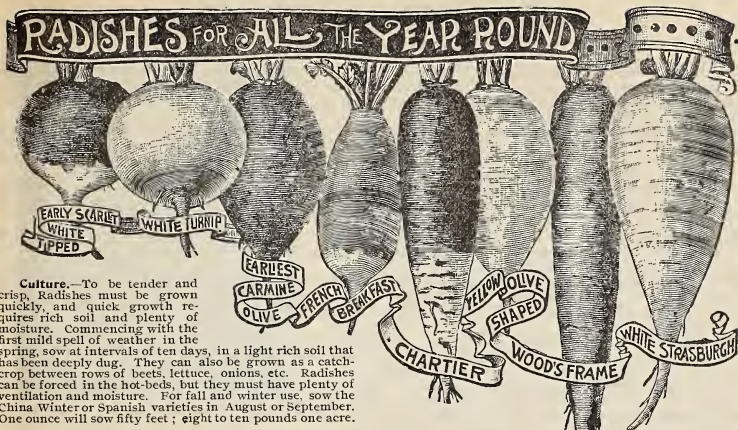
Culture.—Shell the nuts and plant in April or May in drills 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping them 12 to 15 inches apart in the drill. Work occasionally, cultivating flat and keep the land clean of weeds.

If by mail add 10 cents per quart for postage.

Improved Virginia. A fine productive strain, making large sized nuts. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; 4 qts. 35c.; bushel \$1.75.

Spanish. An early small-sized variety which is enormously prolific, and the kernels are very rich and fine flavored. It is also very largely

RADISHES FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND



Culture.—To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and quick growth requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light rich soil that has been deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in the hot-beds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

FIVE BEST FORCING RADISHES.

Extra Early White Tip. A beautiful quick-growing sort, with bright crimson color with white tips.

This variety makes a nice globe-shaped clean root, has a smaller top, grows quicker and is much superior for growing under glass than the ordinary White Tip Scarlet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

White Box. A small, beautiful, pure white sort of exceeding quick growth, forming handsome round white roots of pearly white color. Small top and splendid for market or table use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

New Leafless Radish. A very early and distinctly noticeable variety which develops fine, bright scarlet, oblong-shaped roots, but has comparatively very little leaf growth. On this account it has been named Leafless, the two seed leaves being about the only green part about them until the roots are large enough for pulling. At this time there are only one or two short crimped leaves, so it is very valuable for early forcing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

New Triumph Radish. This is one of the most distinct novelties in radishes that has ever been introduced. The root is globe-shaped and of most excellent quality, but the peculiarity that gives it its distinctive character is the fact that it has strikingly handsome, bright scarlet stripes running horizontally around the radish on a white ground. Its greatest value is for forcing purposes, it being short-leaved and of very quick growth, and the warm moisture of hot beds renders its peculiar color more prominent. It also succeeds very well in the open ground. Its beauty and attractive appearance on the table will create quite a sensation, and it should also prove one of the most attractive and salable sorts when offered in our markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.



Triumph Radish.
Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe Radish. This is one of the earliest radishes grown and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller in our markets. In flavor it is mild; crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

RADISHES FOR MAIN CROP.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Largely grown for market, being very early and of beautiful appearance. Color bright red with white tip; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped variety of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Carmine Olive-Shaped. One of the hardiest and earliest of radishes, and for this reason very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for out-door forcing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. A small quick-growing sort with red skin and white flesh. Fine for forcing and out-door planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; has small top and pure white skin and flesh. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Mixed Turnip Radishes. A mixture of most of the short growing varieties, which will be found very satisfactory for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

RADISH.—Continued.

- Long White Naples.** A distinct and charming new white radish, superior to the Vienna or Lady-finger both in earliness, shape and quality. White radishes are very desirable both on account of their tenderness and flavor, and the pretty contrast they make when served with the Red radishes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Brightest Long Scarlet.** This new French variety is a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top, and no neck; exceedingly bright scarlet color, making it one of the handsomest. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.
- Wood's Early Frame.** One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier by two days. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.
- Chartier Long Scarlet.** A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.
- White Strasburgh.** A long tapering variety, which grows to a large size, but can be used when quite small, and covers a long season. The mature roots are about two inches thick and about five inches long. Flesh crisp and tender. Excellent either for early or summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.
- Early Giant White Stuttgart.** Roots large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin and flesh white; does not get pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.
- Yellow Olive-shaped.** Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Golden Globe Summer.** Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Rose China Winter.** One of the best fall and winter varieties. Color, bright rose, white flesh, and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Round Black Spanish.** A splendid round variety of dull black colored skin and white tender flesh. Good for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Long Black Spanish.** Resembles the above, except that the roots are long instead of round. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- Long White Spanish.** A pure white variety, growing to large size. Excellent for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RHUBARB.

Cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which make delicious deserts, either as pies or stewed. It is wholesome, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—In April sow in drills in a shady or moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches. The following fall transplant to a deep, well manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots, covering the crown every fall with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to go to seed.

Linnaeus. The best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10c. each; 50c.; dozen. Prices by the 100 on application.

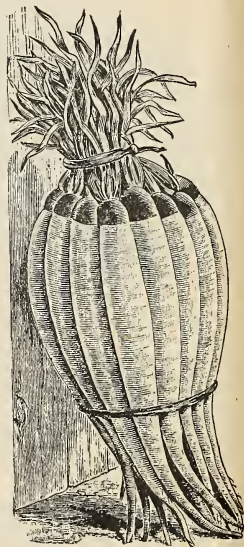
If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.

SALSIFY.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Excellent either boiled and served in sauce or made into fritters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to four or six inches. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight lbs. one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

SPINACH.

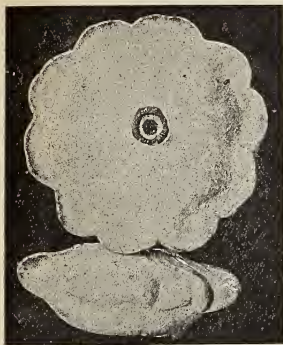
Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Very slow in running to seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.



Early White Bush Squash.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

Earliest Prolific. For several years this was a source of considerable profit to a few truckers who controlled it, being ten days earlier than any other variety. It is exceedingly productive, 3,600 squashes having been gathered from one thousand vines in a single week. In shape it resembles the Early White Bush, except that the scallops are not as deep; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth. We regard this as the most valuable introduction in squashes in many years, and is sure to prove a money-maker for the trucker and market-gardener. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Mammoth White Bush. A selection from the Early White Bush, and is larger and more uniform in shape than its parent. It is early and of a beautiful white color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. This is more largely grown in the South than any other sort. It is very

early, of a light cream color, productive, grows to a good size, and makes a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. A fine summer sort. Early, productive, of a bright yellow color, and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort for fall and winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color and of finest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Hubbard. A splendid keeping winter squash, with orange-colored flesh, very dry, and of richest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky's Noted Crop.

The soils and climate of Kentucky are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and this grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Our tobacco seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties constantly improved by continuous selection. Seed is saved only from crown shoots, and is the best stock.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth (see page 62) to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

Our Acme Brand Potato and Tobacco Fertilizer is especially prepared for this crop.

CIGAR VARIETIES. Vuelta de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana, used generally for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos. It grows tall, is of fine texture and small fibre. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West. Used for cigar fillers and wrappers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SELECT VARIETIES. Price of the following varieties: Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50. **Improved Yellow Oronoko.** For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color.

White Burley. This is the standard variety of Kentucky and is the best filler tobacco known on account of its absorbing qualities. It has a long, wide leaf, very porous, and makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to the Burley or limestone district of Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky. Large quantities of this variety are sold in Canada and to foreign trade.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright tobaccos grown for wrappers and cutters. The leaf is of a beautiful oval shape, and it makes the finest bright grown.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

BELL Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1900.

DEAR SIRS: I purchased my Garden Seed from you last year and they gave perfect satisfaction, especially your Turnip Seed.

A. J. BAILEY.

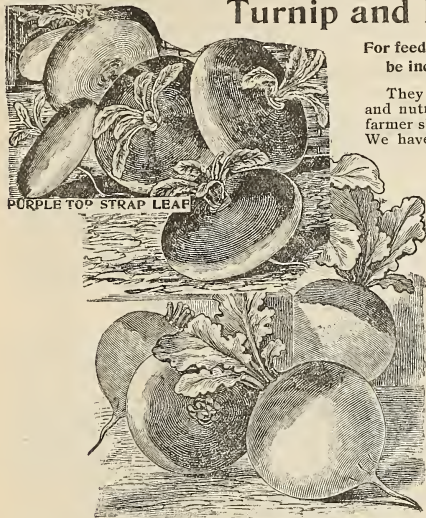
STANDARD VARIETIES. Price: Per pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; 1b. \$2.00, postage paid.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Blue Pryor. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers strips, and fillers, and is best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Sterling. A fine silky bright tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. It is best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

Broad Leaf Gooch. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes a good variety for mahogany wrappers as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.



IMPROVED PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S IMPROVED RED TOP GLOBE. A greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe; small tops, very uniform, and handsome roots

Pomeranian White Globe. A popular main crop sort for market, salad or stock

Extra Early Red Top Milan. The Milan Turnips unquestionably surpass any variety of

Extra Early Red Top Minn. The Minn. turnips unquestionably surpass any variety of turnips we have ever grown in flavor and table qualities. They are also remarkable for their quickness in growth, and are to be especially recommended as the best of early turnips either for the market or private garden

Long White Cowhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort

Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort.

Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Excellent for general crop, stock or market

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of ruto baga; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior.

If ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage to prices named above, or in quantity of three pounds and over Turnip Seed can be forwarded cheaply by express or freight.

They cost so little to grow and make such splendid and nutritious feed all through the winter that every farmer should provide a liberal supply for his stock.

Farmer should provide a liberal supply of this stock. We have given you a descriptive list, giving the varieties best adapted for the different purposes, whether for table purposes, market, salad, or stock feeding. Our turnip seeds are noted for the fine roots produced — our seeds giving much better and more satisfactory results than those obtained from the North and West.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the latter sorts during August and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July and early in August and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one-and-a-half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast. The salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price, in small quantities, 5c. per oz., 15c. per one-quarter lb., postpaid, all varieties except Milan, which are 5c. per packet, 10c. per ounce, 25c. per one-quarter lb., postpaid.

	5 lbs. & over,
Per lb.	Per lb.

	Per lb.	Per lb.
Early Red, or Purple Top (strap leaved). Excellent		

for table or market	35c.	30c.
except the top is white	35c.	30c.
A greatly improved strain		
handsome roots	40c.	35c.
ety of fine quality	35c.	30c.
market, salad or stock	35c.	30c.
market and salad	35c.	30c.
quably surpass any variety of		
They are also remarkable for		
commended as the best of early		
.	60c.	50c.
.	35c.	30c.
feeding sort	35c.	30c.
and needs no protection	35c.	30c.
.	30c.	25c.

sort	35c.	30c.
top, stock or market	35c.	30c.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of ruto baga; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior.

Selected Tomato Seed.



Culture.—Sow in a hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Use Acme Brand Bone, Blood and Potash Fertilizer, or well-rotted manure, in the hills. Some support

should always be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots shift to a larger size and transbudded in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as near together as three feet. Early and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

First Early. An extra early tomato, valuable for its extreme earliness, coming in ten days to two weeks ahead of any other sort. The fruits are smooth, round-shaped, bright red, nearly uniform in size and shape; prolific yielder. Plants are vigorous; medium size foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Imperial. A splendid new purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although one of the earliest, it continues to bear large fruits till killed by frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Beauty. One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are borne in clusters, are of a purple crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after a rain. A splendid keeper and fine for shipping, home use or canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Acme. Popular everywhere. Very early, smooth, solid, and makes a perfect shipper. Color, purplish; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears till frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Truckers' Favorite. A splendid variety for main use, producing an enormous crop of large, smooth, solid fruits. Color, deep purple; even sized, very deep through; few seeds and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

New Stone. As the name indicates, this is very solid and firm. Large, of a bright scarlet color, ripens evenly, and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Matchless. This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Crimson Cushion. One of the largest varieties grown; earlier than Ponderosa, but not quite so large. Very smooth, meaty, and has few seeds. The color is brilliant scarlet crimson, and it ripens up almost completely to the stem. A splendid sort for the home garden or where large, fine specimens are desired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. One of the largest of all tomatoes, but on account of its size inclined somewhat to be a little rough. It has very thick meaty flesh, produces very few seeds and is fine for slicing, being of splendid flavor and substance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Perfection. Early, of bright red color; perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Buckeye State. A large, smooth, purple variety, maturing rather later than most other sorts like Beauty, Stone, etc. On account of its size and general good qualities, however, it is very popular with market gardeners and large growers of this crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Improved Trophy. The old popular variety much improved, a standard for size, smoothness and solidity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Pear-shaped (Yellow). For preserving and pickling; very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.'S High Grade Flower Seeds.

Our Flower Seeds are All Fresh and of Unsurpassed Quality.

The packets are liberally filled and the stocks far superior to the poorly filled papers sold on commission and offered as bargains in various periodicals. We supply large quantities of Flower Seeds, etc., to Florists and Gardeners, for market flowers, and we use the same high class stocks in our packets, so that customers purchasing same can rely on getting the very best results.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS. On all orders for Flower Seeds IN PACKETS select FIFTY CENTS WORTH EXTRA for each \$1.00 sent us. For 50 cents, select packets to amount of 65 cents. This does not apply to collections and special reductions.

A Few Suggestions About Sowing, Etc.

Complete cultural directions will be found printed on each of our flower seed packets yet we give here a few general rules which will be helpful to beginners.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten it.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover in proportion to the size of the seed—A good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds can not come up if covered too deep. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out. Some sorts should be started in the house early, in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower-pots. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant to similar boxes one inch apart, or into the open ground if warm enough. Be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off.

Abbreviations and Cultural Information for Flower Seeds,

listed on the following pages.

Read carefully the following remarks, so that a proper selection of seeds may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season:

A.—Annual. Lasts one year, producing flowers and seeds the first season. They sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed. Among these are some of the most beautiful and showy flowers, and a selection of various sorts will give an uninterrupted succession and gorgeous display from early summer till frost.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Generally blooms the second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasting three or more years, usually blooming the second season, and continuing for years.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (H. A.) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (H. B.), and Perennials (H. P.) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H. H.—Half-Hardy Annuals (H. H. A.), Biennials (H. H. B.) and Perennials (H. H. P.) require a rather longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if wanted to bloom early, be started in the house or hot bed. Out of doors they can be sown in the latter part of April or first of May. Most H. H. B. and H. H. P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T. A.), Biennials (T. B.), or Perennials (T. P.) require about same treatment as H. H. Annuals, with more caution as to exposure, keeping in pots longer, and removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept growing in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with a horny shell like Cannas, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories should have a small hole filed through the outer shell or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.

Figures 1, 2, 3 are indicative of the season at which the plants usually bloom, viz: 1, early in the summer; 2, about mid-summer; 3, late in the summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz: 1-3 means from early in the summer till fall.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., City:

GENTLEMEN—All the flower seeds used in my greenhouses and garden were purchased from you and have given me entire satisfaction.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 5, 1900.

JACOB SCHULZ, Florist.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO.:

DEAR SIRs—I am well pleased with the results of your Flower Seeds, and cheerfully recommend them to the trade or for private use.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 20, 1900.

C. H. KUNZMAN, Florist.

W., S. & Co's Evergreen Lawn Grass is endorsed everywhere as the finest grass seed for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. See pages 64 and 65.

GENERAL LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

For Climbers, Vines and Trailing Plants, see pages 41 and 42.

**ABRONIA. Umbellata.** A Verbena-like plant, bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers. Pkt.

Splendidly adapted for rock work. H. A.—2 Height 6 inches. 5

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Beautiful shrubby plants, bearing long, pendulous bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, richly veined. Strong growers, and suitable for the garden in summer and house in the winter. Height 2 to 4 feet. T. P.—3. Mixed colors. 15**AGERATUM.** Profuse blooming plants, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers and fine for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height 2 feet. H. H. A.—2-3. 15**Mexicanum.** Light blue Per oz. 40c. 5**Conspicuum.** Everblooming white; fine for cutting. 5**Alyssum.** edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer. 5**Saxatile Compactum.** A hardy perennial variety of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers in April or May. Will last for years and resist the most extreme weather. Very showy for permanent borders. Height 9 inches. Oz. 50c. 5**Little Gem.** New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. Per oz. 50c. 5**Sweet Alyssum.** White, oz. 30c. 5**Amaranthus.** A class of highly ornamental plants many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3. 5**Bicolor Ruber.** Foliage green and dark red tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet. 5**Caudatus.** (Love Lies Bleeding.) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20c. 5**Tricolor.** (Joseph's Coat.) Oz. 30c. Height 3 feet. 5

city of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. 5

Antirrhinum.

(Snap Dragon.) Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. 5

Height 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season. 5

Majus. Tall mixed. Per oz. 40c. 5**Picturatum.** Blotched and spotted, dwarf growing, mixed colors. 5**Firefly.** Bright scarlet, with white throat. 5**AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)** Useful early summer-blooming plants bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers. They grow one to three feet in height, the stems rising about two feet, and bearing fifty to eighty blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2. 5**Double.** Mixed colors. 5

SUPERB ASTERS.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivaled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.

VICTORIA ASTERS. For size, color and profusion of bloom, this is probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a single plant. 15 to 18 inches high. 5**Pure White.** 1/2 oz. 40 Pkt. 10**Light Blue.** " 40 " 10**Crimson.** " 40 " 10**Bright Rose.** " 40 " 10**Violet.** " 40 " 10**All-Colors Mixed,** per oz. \$2 50. " 40 " 10

Collection of five packets, one of each color, 40c.

SEMPL'S BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful new strain of late flowering Aster, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high. 5**Shell Pink.** Pkt. 10**Lavender.** " 10**Pure White.** " 10**Mixed Colors,** per oz., \$2.00. " 10

Collection of three packages, one of each color, 25c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS. A splendid strain of these popular flowers, bearing large double flowers, of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. Height 18 inches. 5**Mixed Colors,** per oz., \$2.00; 1/2 oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.**COMET ASTERS.** A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large, very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. 5**Mixed Colors,** 1/2 oz., 40c.; pkt., 10c.**CROWN.** Very double, showy flowers. White centers, bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 10c.**GERMAN QUILLED. (China Asters.)** Many beautiful colors. Per oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.**Choice Mixed.** All the best tall sorts. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.**Auricula.** Known as Primula Auricula and French Cow-slips. A pleasing class of plants, bearing most beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. They bloom for years. Splendid for pots or beds. H. P.—1. 5**Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10c.

Semple's Branching Asters.

\$1.50 worth of Flower Seeds in Pkts. for \$1.00; 65 cents worth for 50 cents.

Balsam. (*Touch Me Not, or Lady Slipper*.) An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine, Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—23.
White Perfection. The finest white; double, as Camellia. Per oz., \$1.00 10
Double Fixed. Fine strain. Per oz., 50c., 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (*See Globe Amaranth.*)

Begonias. Beautiful flowering plants for summer bedding or window growing in pots. They are covered the whole summer with beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades, and the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P.—1-3.
Vernon. A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is very ornamental; first green, when the plants are young, changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots. 10

CACALIA. Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long graceful stems. H. H. A. Height 2 feet. Fixed Colors. 5

Calendula. Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. H. A.—2-3. Height 1 foot.
Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz., 25c., 5
Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well-known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz., 25c., 5



Empress Candytuft.

CANDYTUFT.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. All except one sort listed are H. A. growing one foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Oz., 50c., 5
White Perennial. A profuse white blooming, hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. 10
Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture. Oz., 20c., 5

Canna. Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. They bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about the middle of the summer. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and back-grounds.

New Large Flowering Hybrids. A splendid mixture of all colors. Per oz., 20c., 10
Tall Varieties. Mixed colors. Per oz., 25c., 5

Pkt.

CANTERBERRY BELLS (*Campanula*). Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue, white, etc. H. B.—1-2. Height, 2½ feet. Pkt.
Single Fixed. 5
Double Fixed. 5
Calycanthema. (Cup and Saucer) The best variety of Canterbury Bells. The flowers are large and are borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors, rose, white and blue, 10

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. They are excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P. 1-2. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

[NOTE.—To extend the life of carnation plants, keep the blooms picked off.]

Chabaud's Perpetual. A new strain introduced by a famous French specialist. It blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supercede most of the older sorts. Pkt. 20c.
Finest German Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt., 15c. Pkt.

Marguerite. This variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. ¼ oz., 50c., 10
Mixed Colors. Oz., 50c., 5

Coreopsis or Calliopsis. Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height, 2 feet. H. A.—2-3.

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting (*See cut*). 10
Mixed Colors. Very rich and showy. Oz., 20c., 5

Centaurea. (*Dusty Miller*.) White leaved varieties. H. H. P. Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Excellent for vases or edgings of beds, etc.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height, one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75c.; pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Corn Flower. Ragged Robin.) H. A.—1-2.

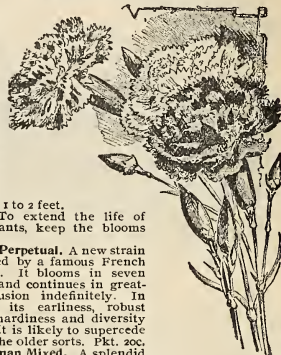
Margarita. A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only, not on leaves. Per oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors. A beautiful strain of this popular annual, comprising lovely shades of blue, rose, purple and white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Per oz., 25c., 5

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB. Very showy plants, bearing large ornamental, comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A.—1-3.
Glasgow Prize. Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot, 10

Japanese. A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet, 5

Cineraria. Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouses or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson, the plants being virtually covered with blooms. These are among the most admired and beautiful plants for pots for early spring blooming. T. P. Height, 1½ feet. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming, 25



FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis*). Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1.2.

Alpestris. A dwarf blue free-flowering sort. 5

FOUR O'CLOCK. (*See Marvel of Peru*.)

FUCHSIA. Well-known plants of easy culture, having bright penulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P. Mixed colors. 15

Gaillardia. Remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April. 15

Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Per oz. 30c. 5

Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing and bouquets. 5

Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and for cutting. Mixed colors. 10

Geranium. One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sow early in doors will bloom the first season. T. P.—1-3.

Zonale. Mixed varieties. 10

Apple Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep the soil moist. 15

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons*.) Well-known popular everlasting, which form bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decoration. H. H.—2-3.

Compact Red. Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding. 5

Mixed Colors, white, purple, striped, etc. 5



Lemoine's Giant Heliotrope.

Heliotrope. Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. They can be raised from seed as easily as Verbena, blooming the first season. T. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.

Lemoine's Giant. A new strain, bearing immense flowers often measuring 10 to 15 inches across. The flowers are of all shades, from pure white to deep purple, and deliciously fragrant. (See cut) 15

Blue. Flowers very dark and fragrant. 10

White. Bears its flowers in large clusters. 10

Mixed Colors. All shades; a pleasing mixture. 5

HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful large single flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Africanus. White, with black eye. H. A. 5

Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. H. P. 5

Hollyhock. Stately and showy after blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in May or June. Our strains of Hollyhocks are very fine.

Double, Mixed Colors. Per oz. 60c. 5

LARKSPUR. Dwarf German Rocket. Annual Larkspurs are excellent for garden beds or borders; many brilliant colors. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 5

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*, page 42.

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed. 5

Pkt.

Lobelia. Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. The blue varieties are H. H. P., blooming first year, and should be started in boxes.

Speciosa, Tom Thumb. Blue. Best for hanging baskets. 10

Crystal Palace. Dark blue. Fine for bedding. 10

Marigold.

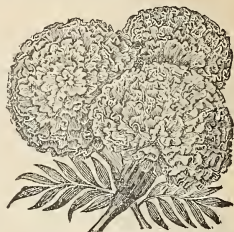
Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are dwarf, and best adapted to small beds or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3.

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Per oz., 50c. 5

French Double Dwarf. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Oz., 30c. 5

Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Oz., 50c. 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (*Four O'clock*.) Well-known and popular flowers; opens only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. Oz., 15c. 5



Eldorado Marigold.

Mignonette.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms should be in a partially shaded situation. If thinned out, will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession.

Defiance. A new strain of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time after cutting. Oz., \$1.50. 10

Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth. Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. 5

Sweet. Large flowering; fragrant. Oz., 20c. 5



Mignonette.

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green, and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The tall sorts grow 6 feet high and are excellent as climbers and trailers, blooming profusely. H. A.—2-3.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Pkt.
Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color.	20	5
Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast.	20	5
Golden King. Golden yellow flowers.	20	5
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet; dark foliage.	20	5
Spaced. Beautifully blotched.	20	5
Rose. Soft pink, very distinct.	20	5
Dwarf Mixed. 1/2 lb. 40c.	15	5
Collection, one packet each of six sorts.	—	25

TALL, OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Pkt.



Tall Nasturtiums.

blooms somewhat resemble Gloxinias; most gorgeous colors of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and striped.

Choice Perennial. Mixed colors 10

Large Dark Crimson. Showy flowers. Oz. 20c. 5

Hybrids of Madam Gunther. Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautiful and distinctly marked flowers. Oz. 25c. 5

Tall Mixed. 1/4 lb., 40c.; oz., 15c. 5

LOBBIANUM. Lobb's Nasturtiums. Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; flowers smaller, but brilliant. Mixed colors. 5

PENTSTEMON. Excellent plants for borders. The individual blooms somewhat resemble Gloxinias; most gorgeous colors of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and striped. Choice Perennial. Mixed colors 10

PETUNIA.

Pkt.

One of the best plants for bedding, the flowers being large, of brilliant colors, and borne in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 1/2 to 2 feet.

California Hybrids. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are deep-throated and beautifully fringed. (See cut.) . . . 15

Double. This strain produces a good percentage of double flowers. Finest mixed colors 25

Mixed Colors. A choice mixture, including many large flowering sorts. Oz., 75c. 5

Phlox Drummondii.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier in doors. The double varieties will come more true to type if planted in light soil.

Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about 60 per cent double blooms. 10

Star and Fringed. Dwarf growing varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors 10

Grandiflora. Mixed, largest size flowers, of exceptionally fine colors and shadings. Oz. 60c. 5

Mixed Colors. A combination of a great variety of colors. Oz., 50c. 6

Perennial Phlox. Excellent sorts for permanent beds, growing 3 feet high. Mixed colors 10

PANSIES.

Our Pansy seeds are saved from plants selected for the beauty and quality of their blooms, and are unsurpassed. For best results sow in rich soil in a sheltered location, and water freely. Seeds sown early in the spring will produce blooms in the summer, but not as large as if sown in the fall.

Pansies in Separate Colors.

The following varieties are all separate and distinct and are splendid for bedding in contrasting or blended shades. As they are all Trimardeau or Giant strain the blooms can be depended on to be of the largest size and good colorings.



	Pkt.
Giant Azure Blue.	10
Giant Brown Red.	10
Giant Lord Beaconsfield. Violet, shading to white on upper petals.	10
Giant Snowflake. Pure white.	10
Giant Striped.	10
Giant Yellow. With black eye.	10
Giant Black Blue.	10
Giant Faust. (King of the Blacks.)	10
Giant Emperor William. Ultramarine blue with violet eye.	10

One Pkt. each of the above Nine Distinct Varieties, 60c.

Pansies in Mixture.

Wood & Stubbs' Imperial. This strain is unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists' use or where large show Pansies are desired. 25 3 pkts. for 65c.; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed. Per pkt., . . . 10 3 pkts. for 25c.

German Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large-sized flowers, beautifully stained and blotched. . . . 10

Large Flowering Mixed. Embraces most of the separate varieties; very showy. Per 1/4 oz., 25c.; per oz., 75c. 5

Poppies.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results.

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

H. P.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, the foliage very rich dark green. Magnificent. If sown early will bloom the first year. 10



Oriental Poppy.

Pkt.

POPPIES—Continued.

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will continue to flower for three or four years after sown. Mixed colors, 10

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Tulip. (*Papaver Glaucum.*) This sterling variety, originally from Armenia, bears in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet Tulips. 10
Shirley. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Per oz., 60c. 5
Daneborg. Large, brilliant scarlet, with a cross in centre. Umbrosum. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal. 5
 Collection of one packet each of the above beautiful single annual Poppies. 20

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Cardinal. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double flowers of glowing scarlet, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. 10
White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz., 30c. 5
Carnation Flowered. Dazzling richness and variety of colors. Per oz., 20c. 5
Peony Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers in finest mixed colors. Per oz., 20c. 5
PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers.*) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. T. A.—2-3. Height, 6 inches. Single Mixed. Per oz., 60c. 5
Double Mixed. Produces gorgeous masses of color. 10
PRIMULA. (*Chinese Primrose.*) Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink, white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. 10
PYRETHRUM. Dwarf growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. They are usually grown as half hardy annuals, although they are perennials.
Golden Moss. Foliage very finely cut, and so short as to give the appearance of little tufts of golden moss. (See cut.) 15
Golden Feather. Beautiful yellow foliage. 10
RICINUS. (*Castor Oil Plant.*) Luxuriant, rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for background or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.
Zanzibaricus. A new class, bearing gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size. The leaves are of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc., and the stems from pale green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. All colors. Per oz., 20c. 5
Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of the best sorts; all colors. Per oz., 15c. 5

Salvia. Among the most desirable and showy bedding plants grown. Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.

Splendens. (*Scarlet Sage.*) The brilliant scarlet variety so well-known. Cut ½ oz., 50c.; oz., 1.50 10
Patens. Splendid rich blue; very showy. 15
SANVITALIA. Dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants; suitable for borders or rock work. Double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, are produced in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3. 5

SCABIOSA. The old and well-known Sweet Scabious is not cultivated as much as it deserves. They bear large, perfectly double flowers of many beautiful colors on long, graceful stems, and are excellent for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz., 40c. 5
SCARLET SAGE. (See *Salvia Splendens*.)

SENSITIVE PLANT. Curious and interesting plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Bears small pinkish flowers in close heads. Easily grown. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. 5

Ten Weeks Stocks. (*Gilliflowers.*) All the varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. H. H. A.—1-2.

Cut and Come Again, or Princess Alice. Purest double white, of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about two feet high, throwing out side branches, each of which bears fine, rosette-shaped flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Per ¼ oz., 75c. 10
Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large flowering stocks, consisting of many well selected colors. Oz., 75c. 5

Sweet William. A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B.—2-3. Height, 1½ feet.

Single Mixed. Many bright colors. Per oz., 30c. 5

Double Mixed. Per oz., 75c. 5

SUNFLOWER. Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.—2-3.

"Stella." A miniature Sunflower covered with hundreds of small, bright orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz., 50c. 10

Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Per oz., 20c. 5

Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers, producing immense single heads. 5

TORENIA. One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground, and also in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Fournieri. Blue, with bright yellow throat. 10



Verbena.

VERBENA. Splendid for beds or massing. blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbena grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3.

New Mammoth. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Per ¼ oz., 60c.; oz., 3.00 10

Dwarf White. Excellent for beds or edgings. ¼ oz., 60c. 10

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich, beautiful colors. ¼ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00. 5

Vinca. These make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought when other plants suffer. The foliage is very distinct, being of dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. A.—2-3. Height, 3 feet.

Rosea. Pink with crimson eye. 5

Alba. White with rose eye. 5

Mixed Colors. Per ¼ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00. 5

VIOLETS. Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance, popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April in beds, and transplant.

Blue or White. Separate colors. 10

Mixed Colors. Sweet scented. 10

WALLFLOWER. Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1.

Single Mixed Colors. 5

Double Mixed Colors. 10

Zinnias. For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing, they are particularly suitable. H. A.—2-3.

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors. 10

Double Mixed Colors. Per oz., 30c. 5

Mixed Flower Seeds for a Wild Flower Garden.

This mixture contains over a hundred varieties of easy-growing and pretty flowers, which can be sown on all bare spots of ground and out-of-the-way places. It will be found useful for woodland paths, along roadsides, and in fence corners. Places that now appear unsightly can, with a little care, be made to look very beautiful, and will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Sow either broadcast or in drills, and keep the weeds down.

Per large pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 65c.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

GENERAL LIST OF CLIMBERS.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
ADLUMIA. (<i>Alleghany Vine</i> .) An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year, after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P.	5	of 20 to 30 feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P.	10
AMPELOPIS VEITCHII. (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) A rapid-growing creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in the fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Oz. 25c.	5	CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results sow the seed thickly so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height, 10 feet	
BALLOON VINE. (<i>Love in a Puff</i> .) Very pretty and rapid-growing climber, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small, white flowers, produced in abundance, which makes it very attractive. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 20c.	5	White and Scarlet. Separate colors. Oz. 30c.	5
BALSAM APPLE. A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 30c.	5	Mixed Colors. White and scarlet. Oz. 30c.	5
BALSAM PEAR. A very desirable climber, bearing large, prickly, pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which when eaten in whiskey or alcohol, makes a most effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 30c.	5	DOLICHOS. (<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> .) Annual climbers of rapid growth, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by bright purple pods. Oz. 25c.	5
BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet-tinged fruit. Very beautiful. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A.	5	GOURDS. Of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, bearing gourds of various shapes and sizes, some of which are quite ornamental, others useful. T. A. Height, 10 feet.	
CANARY BIRD FLOWER. A very desirable, rapid-growing, climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height, 10 feet	5	Dish Cloth. A splendid ornamental climber, and the inner lining of fruit makes admirable dish cloths, also useful in the bath. Per oz. 50c.	5
CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA. (<i>Butterfly Pea</i> .) This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea-shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. Makes a graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom.	10	Small Sorts, Mixed. Oz. 25c.	5
Clematis. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Excellent for arbors, trellises and porches. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.	5	Dipper. A favorite sort which is very useful. Oz. 30c.	5
Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain	10	Peony Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers in finest mixed colors. Per oz., 20c.	5
Flammula. Pure white. Sweet scented	5	PORTULACA. (<i>Floss Flowers</i> .) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color, in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. T. A.—2-3. Height, 6 inches. Single Mixed. Per oz., 60c.	10
COBÆA SCANDENS. One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. It grows very rapidly often attaining a height		Double Mixed. Produces gorgeous masses of color.	10
		PRIMULA. (<i>Chinese Primrose</i> .) Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors.	
		PYRETHRUM. Dwarf growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. They are usually grown as half hardy annuals, although they are perennials.	
		Golden Moss. Foliage very finely cut and so short as to give the appearance of little tufts of golden moss. (See cut.) 15	
		Golden Feather. Beautiful yellow foliage.	10
		RICINUS. (<i>Castor Oil Plant</i> .) Luxuriant, rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for background or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A. <i>Zanzibariensis.</i> A new class, bearing gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size.	

Morning and Evening Glories.

	Pkt.
Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. One of the grandest of all climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring from 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shades, colorings and markings of flowers. They are all shades of red, from the most delicate pink to the most brilliant crimson and maroon; every conceivable shade of blue from pale lavender to the richest indigo and royal purple, also white, silver gray, yellow, copper color, bronze and almost black. Some are striped, blotched and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, while others still have very odd and peculiar shapes. The foliage is also quite ornamental, some vines producing leaves mottled and checkered; some have rich vivid green, others silver white, others yellow. In fact, a magnificent intermingling of shades, which is very effective even before the flowers open. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Oz. 25c.	10
Brazilian Morning Glory. (<i>Ipomœa Setosa</i> .) A very vigorous and luxuriant annual. The vines grow 30 to 40 feet high, branching in every direction, and makes a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. The plant is covered with short, reddish foliage, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches and arbors, bearing large clusters of flowers till frost. T. P.	10
Convolvulus. (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.	5

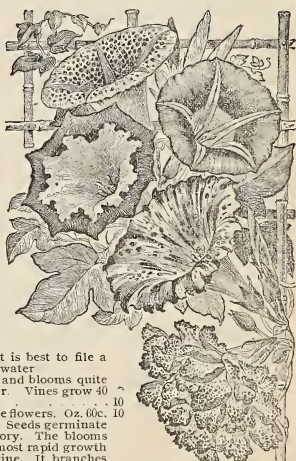
Evening Glory or Moonflower.

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when the weather is warm. Before planting it is best to file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water.

Ipomœa Hybrid. This has all the luxuriance of the original Moonflower, and blooms quite as abundantly, but it has the further advantage of blooming much earlier. Vines grow 40 to 50 feet. Oz. 75c. 10 |

Ipomœa Grandiflora Alba. The original Moonflower; bears large, pure white flowers. Oz. 60c. 10

Giant Pink Hybrid. A Hybrid Pink Moonflower of marvelous growth. Seeds germinate very quickly and plants begin to bloom about as soon as a Morning Glory. The blooms are produced by the thousand all summer and fall. The vine makes a most rapid growth and covers more space than any other moonflower, or other annual vine. It branches freely and its foliage is large, dense and luxuriant. The blossoms open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and do not close until about noon the next day. Color, soft lilac-pink. Per oz., 60c. 10 |



Imperial Japanese
Morning Glories.

SWEET PEAS.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the value of sweet peas for garden decoration as well as for use in vases and house adornment. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

Sweet Pea Mixtures.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S SPECIAL MIXED. An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c. postpaid.

PERENNIAL, OR EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS. When once sown these come up year after year. Colors, red and white. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.

MIXED SWEET PEAS. A good mixture of older varieties, containing all colors, but lacks the richness and size of bloom characteristic of our W., S. & Co's Special Mixed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 3 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid.

THIRTY SUPERB SWEET PEAS.

Including all Shades.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Price of all Varieties: Pkt. 5c.; 6 pkts. 20c.; 15 pkts., your selection, 40c.

In Bulk: Per oz. 10c.; 2 oz., separate varieties, 15c.; 6 oz., assorted, 30c.; 12 oz., assorted, 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., any variety, 20c.; 1 lb., 50c., postpaid.

W. S. & Co's Special Mixture of Named Varieties: Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 2 oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; 1 lb. 50c.

Colors—

White—Blanche Burpee. Pure white, of largest expanded form and great substance. Free-flowering, in clusters of three to four on long stems.

Emily Henderson. Fine white; not quite so large as the above, but a little earlier. Robust growth.

Speckled—Gray Friar. Very distinct in color and markings; general effect is gray with fine speckled variegations, which are very odd and effective. A good grower and abundant bloomer.

Aurora. Flowers very large and of expanded form; three on a stem. Ground silvery white, beautifully flaked with bright orange salmon.

Light Yellow—Golden Gleam. Deep primrose yellow, as large as Blanche Burpee, elegant form and substance, very free-flowering.

Mrs. Eckford. A large, perfectly-formed flower of beautifully shaded primrose yellow.

Queen Victoria. Soft primrose yellow slightly overlaid with faint purple. Flowers very large, erect, slightly pointed, with edges finely recurved.

White and Pink—Triumph. Large size, grand flowers, and most beautiful coloring. Color white suffused with salmon pink and tinted with carmine at the base. Wings delicately veined with carmine.

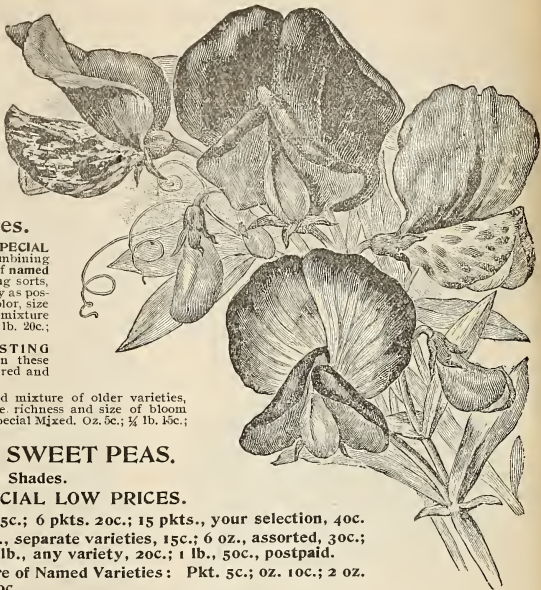
Rose Pink—Katherine Tracy. Splendid large, open flower, good substance and color, a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Venus. Rich delicate blendings of rose, salmon and buff; flowers medium sized and finely formed. A very vigorous grower, blooming abundantly.

White with Red and Rose Standards—Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, bluish white wings. Very profuse bloomer. **Extra Early Blanche Ferry.** A selection of the above, being the earliest variety grown. Dwarf, compact habit, free-flowering.

Deep Pink—Prima Donna. A large, perfect flower, of elegantly hooded form and finely proportioned stems of three to four flowers.

Pink, White Striped—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Flowers enormous, three to four on a stem. White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright rose. Excellent sort and very profuse bloomer.



Crimson on White—Mikado. Distinctly striped; crimson on white ground.

Tricolor—Columbia. A three-color variegated variety, standards crimson rose striped on white ground, wings pale blue striped on white ground. Should be in every collection.

White and Lilac—Lottie Eckford. White ground, lightly suffused with lilac; the edges of both standard and wings are a clear heliotrope blue.

Lavender or Mauve—Celestial. Delicate lavender blue, wings silvery lavender. Finely-formed, shell-formed flowers. The best of this color.

Countess of Radnor. Blush mauve shading to reddish tinge; vigorous in growth.

New Countess. Similar to Countess of Radnor, but without the reddish tinge. Flowers large and of the finest form and delicate lavender.

Heliotrope—Emily Eckford. Superb large flowers, standards rosy heliotrope, wings blue. The flowers assume darker shade with age.

Blue—Captain of the Blues. Standard purplish blue, wings light blue. Large, expanded flowers, and the nearest approach to a true blue.

Rosy Carmine—Her Majesty. Large, bold flowers, of a most beautiful bright rosy carmine color.

Orange Rose—Lady Penzance. A beauty. Standard deep bright orange-tinted rose; wings deeper rosy carmine; a large flower.

Scarlet—Mars. One of the best and largest scarlet flowers, of good substance and free-flowering.

Firefly. The richest and best of all scarlets. Bold, expanded flowers.

Salopian. Beautiful, rich, deep-glowing crimson, tinged with orange-salmon. Flowers large grandiflora form.

Striped Purple, Brown and White—Senator. Splendid, finely-formed large flowers. White ground, heavily striped with chocolate, purple and bright brown. Very striking.

Purple—Monarch. Standards maroon purple tinged with indigo; wings velvety purple.

Maroon—Stanley. Rich, dark maroon, of fine form and extra large flowers. The finest and most intense dark variety.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIRS—I gave you an order last spring for Sweet Peas, and I never had such success. They were beautiful.

SPENCER CO., KY., March 29, 1900.

MRS. R. C. CARPENTER.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Every lover of flowers should grow some of the bulbs offered below for flowering during the summer. They are of such easy culture, requiring little care after planting, that the most inexperienced may be successful in growing them.



Caladium Esculentum.

Caladium Esculentum.

(Elephant's Ears.)

Caladiums are among the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants either for pot or lawn planting. Of easy culture and can be grown in any good garden soil. A full-grown plant will stand about 5 feet high. During the winter the roots should be packed away in dry sand.

Mammoth Bulbs, 20c. each; **\$2.00 per dozen.** **Extra Large Bulbs,** 15c. each; **\$1.50 per dozen.** **First Size**

Bulbs, 10c. each; **\$1.00 per dozen.** If to be sent by mail, add 8c. extra for postage.

Gladiolus. One of the most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, but more gorgeous effects may be had by massing in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April to June.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
SCARLET AND CRIMSON.....	.04	.25	\$1.50
WHITE AND LIGHT.....	.04	.30	2.25
PINK SHADES.....	.04	.25	1.75
STRIPED AND VARIEGATED.....	.05	.40	3.00
YELLOW.....	.04	.50	3.50
SUPERFINE MIXED.....	.04	.25	1.75
ALL COLORS MIXED, 3 for 10c.....		.20	1.25

Madeira Vine Roots. On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more.

5c. each; 25c. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100. If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Tuberose Bulbs. Prime favorites and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberose prefer a strong, rich, warm soil. To insure perfect development they require plenty of heat and water.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

ALBINO. A new branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble some species of Jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. A variety having green leaves edged with white which is very attractive for decorative use with other plants. Flowers single in good sized spikes; very sweet scented. 5c. each; 3 for 10c.; 30c. per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. As we handle immense quantities of these, are able to make prices low.

Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 30c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Second Size Bulbs. 2 for 5c.; 20c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.



Poultry Supplies.

Rust's Egg Producer. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance of the poultry and keeps them in a healthy condition. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards it can be fed two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16½ tablespoonfuls. Price, 1lb. package, 25c.; by mail, 44c.; 2½ lb. package, 50c.; by mail, 94c.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50.

Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powders. A first-class preparation for all kinds of poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. Price, 13-oz. box, 25c.; if sent by mail, 40c.; 32-oz. box, 50c.; if by mail, 85c.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-lb. box, \$1.50.

Roup Pills. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about in the poultry yard. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 5 lbs. 10c.; 25 lbs. 40c.; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Fine Bone Meal. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Ground Beef Scraps. To be mixed with wet feed. Fine for keeping poultry in healthy, thriving condition, and to aid in increasing egg production. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c.; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Ground Meat Meal. A valuable preparation for mixing with wet feed, supplying nitrogenous and fatty ingredients, especially in winter and spring. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c.; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR:—The Millet, Cow Peas, Onion Seed, etc., I bought of you last spring proved most satisfactory.

OLDHAM Co., Ky., 1900.

JOHN W. WOOD, JR.
ROBERT G. WALESBY.

Domesticated Grasses.

Written expressly for this Catalogue by Prof. J. B. KILLEBREW, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Nashville, Tenn.

Importance of:

Whether we regard the mineral, animal or vegetable kingdom, the value of the grasses to the human family, when we take into consideration the vast industries dependent upon them, exceeds all other products used by mankind. All the cereal crops belong to the grass family. Without the grasses there would be but scanty and feeble life upon the earth. As bread is the staff of life, and as all domestic animals are dependent upon the grasses for subsistence, it may be safely asserted that four-fifths of the population of the globe and nearly all the animals of value to man are fed either upon the forage of the grasses or upon their matured fruit.

Confining our inquiries, however, strictly to the grasses used for grazing or for forage, we find that the annual production of hay in the United States, taking an average of the ten years from 1890 to 1899, both inclusive, was 59,153,791 tons, valued, in farmers' hands, at \$449,028,813. The value of this crop in the United States in 1893 reached the enormous figure of \$570,882,872. The value of the corn crop exceeds it by \$100,000,000, but when we add to the value of the hay crop the value of the pastures of the United States we shall find that the grass crop, one year with another, is worth about \$1,000,000,000, which is nearly twice as great as that of the corn crop. The dairy products of the United States, dependent almost entirely upon the grasses, are valued at \$500,000,000, which is about \$150,000,000 more than the entire value of the cotton crop.

The selection of grasses adapted to the different soils and suitable for making hay or for grazing is of the utmost importance, for while one soil may grow a particular grass with the greatest luxuriance, it may fail entirely if grown upon another, and so, likewise, a good grass for grazing is often totally unfit for the making of hay.

Preparation of the Soil and Treatment of Meadows:

Land intended for meadows should be prepared in the very best manner. Not only should the drainage be made perfect (if not so naturally), but the soils should be as well prepared as for the growing of the most highly cultivated crops. It should be put in the finest mechanical condition. Every trace of wild growth and of unimproved land should be effaced. Stumps should be extracted so that mowers and horse rakes may be used. All bushes, roots, stones, trash, brush and the turf of wild grasses and weeds should be removed or destroyed. The cultivation of the land for a few years in crops requiring clean cultivation and high fertilization is probably the best preparation for a meadow. A crop of annual grass, such as millet, fits the land for a perennial meadow by destroying the weeds. New lands with fertile soils, however, when put in good tilth, grow the meadow grasses to perfection. If old land is selected it should be deeply plowed and, if possible, sub-soiled, for deep tillage is essential to the luxuriant growth of the perennial grasses. Their roots constantly seek a lower level, and if the land is at first drained and afterwards fertilized year after year and kept free from noxious weeds, the meadow will grow stronger and better with time.

The best time for sowing meadows is the last of September or the first of October. After the seeds are sown they should be covered with a roller or a light brush and all stock kept out. Farmers, more often than otherwise, sow grass seed in the fall of the year with wheat. This is poor economy. A meadow should be sown for its own sake. In trying to save the cost of preparing the land a second time there results, in a majority of instances, the total loss of the grass seed. At any rate, in sowing grass seed with wheat, rye or barley a whole year and a half must elapse before any returns can be realized from the meadow. Another objection to this method is the temptation to pasture the stubble lands during the heated term and so destroy or impair the vitality of the grasses. If the soil has been properly prepared and a sufficient amount of good grass seed sown alone in the early fall one may expect with the greatest confidence a good crop of hay the succeeding summer. Oftentimes the heaviest crop of hay is the first one. This arises from the fact that close mowing the first year frequently kills a portion of the meadow grasses, leaving bare spots. Grasshoppers often eat the crowns of the fresh grass in the fall of the year and so thin it out. Grazing the aftermath, which many farmers practice, does much damage to the meadow, to say nothing of the injurious effects resulting from the heavy tread of cattle, especially when the ground is soft and wet. Tramped in this condition the soil becomes, after exposure to the sun, little better than a sun-dried brick.

It frequently happens that a meadow becomes "hide-bound," that is to say, the soil and sub-soil run together and become very compact, either from tramping of stock or from standing water. When this is the case, the grass will show a diminished vitality by turning yellow. Under these conditions it will rarely grow tall enough to be mowed. The best remedy for this "hide-bound" condition is to take a very narrow sub-soil plow, with a coulter attached, and run it at intervals of two feet through the meadow and as deep as possible. This will roughen some places, but by running a fine-toothed harrow over it it may be made sufficiently level for the mower. The best time for this sub-soiling is early in the spring, as soon as the ground becomes dry enough to plow. Old meadows may be made productive by pursuing this plan and top-dressing with manure directly afterwards. This same treatment should be given to pastures after they have ceased to be productive. Be sure to destroy the broomsedge.

Manuring of Meadows:

Farmers rarely cut the aftermath. Sometimes it grows high enough during a wet summer to mow, but they usually pasture it. In fact, meadows are put to their severest trials, after they are mowed in June or July, in consequence of the dry, hot weather which supervenes. It is best not to apply stable manure during the continuance of the heated term, for such manure has the effect of making the meadow still dryer and of attracting a number of insects that cover and feed upon the small green blades. The best treatment after mowing is to top-dress with about 100 pounds per acre of the nitrate of soda. This preserves the verdure of the grass. In two or three weeks an application of fertilizers with a large content of potash should be added. Some ammonia, in the form of sulphate, will have a beneficial effect. Where there is clover, gypsum may always be applied with good results. After the fall rains begin stable manure should be applied freely. It is the best of all manures, on our soils, for grass lands. J. B. KILLEBREW.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S RELIABLE GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The importance of sowing only the **very best** re-cleaned Grass and Clover Seeds cannot be too strongly emphasized. The cost of preparation and value of the land is about as great for a poor crop as a good one, and it pays far better to sow only the best grade seeds and get a full yield rather than lower grades because a little cheaper, thereby getting a bad stand, noxious weeds and resulting poor crop.

LOUISVILLE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR GRASS SEEDS, being situated about the center of the grass seed section, and is one of the principal markets of the country. Naturally, we are able to offer Grass and Clover Seeds to better advantage than a great many other cities, and, quality considered, our prices will be found very low. Orders entrusted to us will be filled at lowest prices on date of shipment, or, if desired, **write us for special prices when you are ready to buy Grass and Clover Seeds**, as the markets are constantly changing.

In buying seeds it is always cheapest and true economy to buy the best. In Vegetable and Flower Seeds we have only one grade, which is the **very Highest Grade**. Owing to the very large demand for lower grades in Grass and Clover Seeds, we are compelled to offer other qualities, known commercially as Choice and Prime. Our highest grade Field Seeds are sent out under our trade mark, "**WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S BEST SEEDS.**" This brand will not be used upon the ordinary grades of seeds, known as Choice and Prime, which we sell in large quantities, and customers purchasing "**WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S BEST SEEDS**" can rely upon getting the very best grades obtainable.

Our Special Offer.

We wish our customers to be fully satisfied that our best grades of Grass, Clover and other Field Seeds offered in this Catalogue are strictly as represented, and we make the following offer to purchasers:

Any customer ordering W., S. & Co's best grades of Grass, Clover or other Field Seeds from this Catalogue, and who is not satisfied with the quality on arrival, can hold same subject to our order, and we will pay freight both ways.

In accepting this offer customers must agree to the following terms: All seeds ordered must be taken from depot promptly. If any cause for complaint, it must be made on the day goods are received, and the seeds must be carefully stored in a proper place until we give other instructions in regard to them. It is distinctly agreed that in case any such complaint arises, Wood, Stubbs & Co. are to be allowed to re-ship the order with similar seeds or something else to the amount of the order. Purchasers must agree that no charge shall be made for hauling goods to and from depot, and that in case reshipment is to be made that they will deliver same promptly, in good order, and reship as per instructions without charge. It is further agreed that all responsibility is assumed by the customer after the goods are accepted or if complaint is not made on the day goods are received from station. No complaint can be entered where samples of seeds have been sent unless goods are not equal to sample.

General List of Grass Seeds.

MARKET CHANGES. Grass and Clover Seeds are constantly changing, and the prices given here are those ruling at the time this Catalogue was published (January 1st). **All orders will be filled at lowest price when they are received, or we will take pleasure in quoting special prices at any time.**

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum Pratense*) This makes one of the most popular and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, low lands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herds Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (eleven pounds) to the acre, or with clover, eight pounds of Timothy and six pounds of Clover. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, four pounds clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on stiff, loamy clay or low-ground soils. Present price: W., S. & Co's Best Grade, bushel (45 lbs.), \$2.25; Prime Seed, bushel, \$2.10. Special quotations at any time on request.

MONTGOMERY, IND., Jan. 17, 1900.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEAR SIRS: My neighbors who had purchased your Grass Seed last fall told me that they had never had seed to grow better, and want me to send and get more seed for them this spring.

D. LAW WEIMER.



Timothy

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

ORCHARD GRASS. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into the winter,



Tall Oat Grass.

quick growth and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the fall or spring, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price, January 1st, W., S. & Co's Best Grade, per lb, 15c.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$1.30; Prime to Choice Grades, from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. Samples and prices at any time on application.

TALL OAT GRASS. (*Avena Elatior*.) Also called Evergreen Grass in some Sections. The seedlings of this grass are increasing very largely. It is proving itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation, and is especially desirable and adapted for the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom.

Tall Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (eleven pounds) Tall Oat, one bushel (fourteen pounds) Orchard Grass and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of four pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass Seed to the acre to this the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given very satisfactory results. W., S. & Co's Best Grade, per lb., 15c.; bushel (eleven pounds), \$1.25; 5 bus. and over, \$1.20 per bushel. Price fluctuates.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Perenne*.) A quick-growing, very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last for several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; per bushel (14 lbs.), about \$1.00; 5 bushels and over, at 95c. per bushel.

SHEEP FESCUE. (*Festuca Ovina*.) A densely tufted perennial grass, for dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasturage mixtures. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 20c. bushel (14 lbs.), \$1.75; 5 bushel and over, \$1.65 per bushel.

CREeping BENT GRASS. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) This is an excellent grass for hay and pasturage mixtures. It is the same as Florin or Faurean of Ireland, where it yields four to six tons of hay per acre. It will do fairly well on hill tops or sides, but like its relative, *Agrostis Vulgaris* (Red Top), is better adapted to moist situations. It has longer leaves than Red Top, starts earlier, and holds out late. Sow about two bushels per acre. Per lb., 25c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$3.00.

RHODE ISLAND BENT. (*Agrostis Canina*.) Similar to above, but succeeding better on drier soil. It furnishes excellent grazing, and, where the land is rich, yields fair cuttings. It is best, however, to use in mixtures with other grasses. Lb. 80c.; bushel \$3.00.

HUNGARIAN, or Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) A splendid variety for light or poor soils, which is valuable both for grazing and hay, and especially with other grasses. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; roots deeply and stands protracted drouths remarkably well. This grass has been tried in various sections throughout the South, and has been found to thrive on soils too dry and poor to grow anything but broomsage, hence is valuable for such situations. When sown alone, sow at the rate of 2 to 3 bushels to the acre, either in fall or spring. Per lb. 20c.; bushel (14 lbs.), about \$2.00.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Trivialis*.) A valuable grass for moist, sheltered soils possessing highly nutritive qualities. It starts early and is exceedingly valuable for grazing, being highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Per lb. 35c.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$3.75.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Nemoralis*.) An early nutritious grass especially suited to shady or low, wet places. It is particularly valuable for both grazing and lawn purposes, especially in those situations where the ground is so wet and damp where other varieties do not succeed. Per lb. 35c.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$3.75.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

JOHNSON GRASS. (*Sorghum Halapense*.) This is a most valuable crop for the South; it is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. It grows rather coarse, but makes large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock, and makes a large yielding crop of either permanent pasture or hay, but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. It should also be cut just as the seed head is making its appearance, before it flowers. If the seed is allowed to form, it not only does not make as good a quality of feed, but the seed being scattered by the droppings of animals, it is likely to appear in cultivated fields and places where it is not wanted. If this is done there is no difficulty in confining it to the fields where it is sown, cut in the way at once indicated. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre, either in the fall or spring. Price, lb. 15c; bushel (24 lbs.) \$2.00.

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures. It does best on stiff or low-ground soils. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of one-and-a-half bushels per acre, if alone. Choice

seed, per lb. 20c; bushel (24 lbs.), about \$2.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa Pratensis*.) An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. W., S. & Co's Best Grade Fancy Cleaned Seed, lb. 15c; bushel (14 lbs.), \$1.25; Extra Clean or Chaff Seed, bushel, 50c. Price changes; special quotation at any time.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Italicum*.) This is an annual grass, making several cuttings of most nutritious hay the first season from seed sown in the fall. Excellent for stiff lands or rich bottoms, and is not injured by overflows. It should be mown as early as the blossoms appear or the hay will not be so good, and cuttings can be made each month from spring till early fall. We strongly advise a trial of this valuable grass. Per lb. 12c; bushel (14 lbs.), about \$1.00.

RED TOP, or HERDS GRASS. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) This grass makes excellent pasturage and good yields of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very



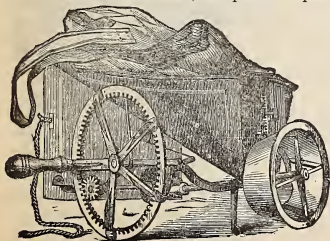
Meadow Fescue.

good results on light soils and the very best on heavier, moist, or low-ground soils. It matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime or the seed in chaff, as it will give much better and more satisfactory results. Sow eight to ten pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean Seed if sown alone, or 2 to 3 bushels prime. If with Timothy, sow five pounds of Herds and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. W., S. & Co's Best Grade, per lb. 12c; 100 lbs. about \$11.00. Choice Fancy per 100 lbs., \$10.00. Prime Seed, bushel (14 lbs.), 20c. Special prices at any time on request.

BERMUDA GRASS. This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay on rich soils in the far South. It is well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasture grass that will make a sod on this class of soil, and is of great value on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. Owing to the difficulty of getting rid of it for other crops, we do not advocate the use of it in Kentucky unless for special situations, such as embankments or where other grasses will not grow, but is of greatest value in the far South. The seed should be sown in March or April at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price of new seed, 75c. per lb. Special prices on large lots.



Italian Rye Grass



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with the machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Wood, Stubbs & Co's Best Grade Clover Seeds are from select, re-cleaned stocks, free from injurious weeds, and far superior and really cheaper in comparison to the common grades so universally offered.

Prices given below are those existing at the time this catalogue is issued. We take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted us at lowest prices the day order is received.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay as an improver of the soil. Red Clover on good soil will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom, and can be sown either in the fall or spring. When sown by itself, sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of Clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. W., S. & Co's Best Grade, per lb., 12c.; bush. (60 lbs.), about \$6.25. Choice Seed, bush., about \$6.00. Prime Seed, about \$5.75 bush. Price fluctuates, will quote at any time on request.

MAMMOTH, OR SAPLING CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. Sow ten or twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy. Price fluctuates. W., S. & Co's Best Grade, per lb., 10c.; bush. (60 lbs.), about \$6.25.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE. (*Medicago Sativa*.) See article under Profitable Forage Plants for information on this crop. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Can be sown in drills and cultivated the first season, or if the ground is clean, broadcast. Price, choice Alfalfa per lb. 15c.; bush., (60 lb.), about \$6.50.

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) This makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and Southwestern States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy. Per lb., 15c.; bushel, about \$7.00.

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens*.) Well known sort. Largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow five or six pounds per acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20c. per lb. Bushel price on application.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET. (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) An annual variety which should be sown very largely in the south, as it produces large crops of green food and hay, besides being one of the finest soil improving crops grown. Recommended for fall seeding in this section. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, broadcast, covering with a light harrow or brush. Lb., 10c., bushel, (60 lbs.), \$5.25.

JAPAN CLOVER. (*Lespedeza Striata*.) This is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wild grasses. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clovers, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb., 25c.; bushel, of 25 lbs., \$4.50

HENRY CO., KY., Oct. 14, 1900.

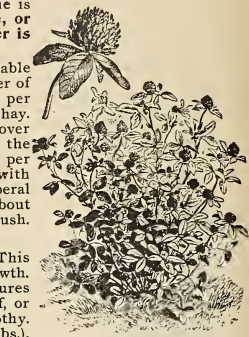
MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—The Sorghum Seed bought of you produced well, in fact, the best we have ever grown.

E. DRANE & SONS.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & CO., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—The Potatoes I got from you could not have come up any better. I don't believe there is a hill missing. The Orchard Grass looks fine.



Red Clover.



Lucerne, or Alfalfa.



Alsike Clover.

LARUE CO., KY., April 30, 1900.

WILLIAM DREITCHMAN.

SEED CORN.==White Field Varieties.

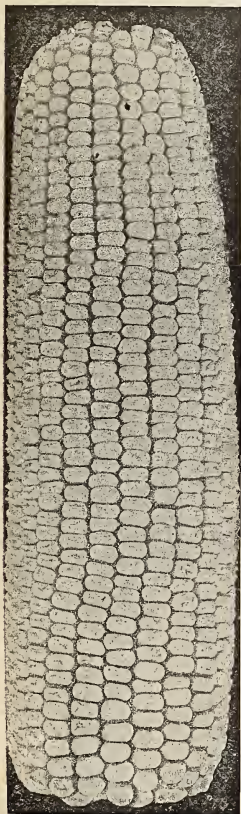
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Our stock of seed corn are mostly Kentucky grown, the varieties having been well tested throughout the various sections of the South, and can be relied on to produce finest results. The increased yield resulting from careful selection and improvement in seed corns has been clearly demonstrated, and is well recognized by practical farmers.

All Varieties have been Carefully Selected and Prepared for Seed Purposes.

NOTE—As most farmers prefer seeing an ear of corn rather than reading a description, we are prepared to mail one sample ear of any variety, catalogued for inspection on receipt of 15c. in stamps. If other seeds to go by Freight or Express are ordered and you wish a sample ear of any of the sorts please mention it and we will include same for 5c.

Bags and Delivering in Depots Free.



Photograph of ear of Cary's Klondike Corn reduced one-third in size.

Sample ear by mail, 15c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over at \$1.00 per bushel.

CARY'S KLONDIKE CORN. Cary's Klondike Corn is the result of a number of years careful selection of a strain of fine large white dent corn. It was first offered for general sale three years ago, and every one who has tried it is thoroughly satisfied with it. It is a white dent corn, remarkable for depth of its grain and size of ears, frequently having as many as 26 rows, and sometimes 30, and 1,200 to 1,400 grains to the ear; whereas, the ordinary varieties rarely reach 18 rows. It matures its crop in 100 days from planting, has less stalk than ordinary varieties, and far exceeds them in yield. Generally the crop is ready to be housed early in September. Another advantage of this corn is that it has a loose shuck of very fine texture, and stock eat it readily. There is less danger of causing sore mouths to cattle than by feeding the ordinary coarse corn shuck. The ears are 9 to 10 inches in length and about 3½ inches in diameter, grains very deep, pure white and closely set on the cob. We sold this fine corn largely throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, and it has given the most satisfactory results. Sample ear by mail 15c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; 2½ bushel and over, \$1.10 per bushel. Price includes bags.

RILEY'S FAVORITE. This fine early white corn is one of the largest yielding and best varieties grown. The ears are from 10 to 11 inches in length, nearly always two are produced to the stalk and borne low so that it can be easily harvested. On good land in a favorable season the yield is 90 bushels per acre. The grains are pure white, very deep, and make the very best quality meal. For an all round, very early, large yielding, fine white corn, good for either poor or rich land, we strongly recommend Riley's favorite. Sample ear by mail 15c.; qt. 10c.; pk. 35c.; bushel \$1.10; 2½ bushels and over at \$1.00 per bushel.

MAMMOTH WHITE HITE. This has become the favorite variety for a general crop in various sections wherever it has been tried, on account of its large yields and the splendid quality of the corn. The ears of this variety are large, very heavy and solid, and grains so closely packed on the red cob that they almost seem to have been compressed with hydraulic pressure. This variety fills out remarkably, often ears being found that not only is the tip completely covered with grains, even covering the extreme point and at the butt end, and they fill so far over that when the shuck is pulled off it leaves a cavity so small and deep that the cobs can hardly be seen at all. The grains are narrow and very deep. Outer skin tinged pink, but the grain itself pure white. It matures moderately early, hardy, good sized stalk, yields well and if planted on good land can be relied on for a large and satisfactory crop of the very best quality corn. Sample ear by mail 15c.; qt. 10c.; pk. 35c.; bushel \$1.10; 2½ bushels and over at \$1.00 per bushel, bags included.

YANKEE CORN. A pure, white corn, ears of good size, uniformly two to a stalk, and possessing that desirable quality of covering the cob with grain. Grains pure white and remarkably deep; cob white and very small considering size of ear. An ear of this variety will show a larger percentage of grain than any other of the large varieties. Stalk medium growth, well supplied with fodder. Yield on ten acres this season from which our stock was selected, was 521 bushels. This was on land of medium quality which had grown a crop of corn the previous year, and on which no Fertilizer was used. Matures crop moderately early and is a first-class variety for general purposes. Sample ear by mail, 15c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over at \$1.00 per bushel.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR:—Concerning your famous Klondike Corn for which you deserve the gratitude of the country. I planted it in the same field with various other varieties of high reputation, gave it all the same chance, but Klondike is beyond comparison with any thing I ever seen in the line with corn for large heavy ears, vigorous growth and strong sturdy stalk.

You can not too highly recommend it for it is a record breaker with me. I shall plant nothing but "Klondike" next year, and want you to furnish the seed.

Truly,

FERRY CO., IND., Aug. 5, 1900.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR:—Your Klondike Corn is all you claim and more. Riley's Favorite is satisfactory also. NEWTON C. MYERS.

GREENE CO., TENN., Sept. 10, 1900.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR:—The Cary Klondike Corn I purchased from you last spring has produced grandly. My crop of 50 acres I have already cut and shocked, it being mature enough to handle this way 120 days after planting.

SUMNER CO., TENN., Nov. 18, 1900.
E. S. GARDNER, JR.

SEED CORN—Continued.

FARMER'S INTEREST. This variety stands pre-eminently as one of the finest white corns grown. It produces large ears of good length, well filled with long, deep grains, pure white in color. The yield is very large on ordinary conditions, averaging 75 to 80 bushels per acre, and the crop is remarkable for its regularity of size and extra fine quality. Medium early, ears solid and heavy, medium sized stalks which, however, stand up well under unfavorable conditions. Sample ear by mail, 15c; qt. 15c; pk. 40c; bushel, \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over at \$1.00 per bushel. Bags included.

STURGEON'S WHITE. This superior variety is the result of years of careful selection for a good all-round white corn. The ears usually average about 9 to 10 inches long and from 18 to 20 rowed; even size and well filled out to the end. Grains are pure white, long, solid and true dent type. This corn matures early and produces from 75 to 80 bushels per acre on medium upland soil. On account of its solidity, early ripening and large yielding qualities it is one of the best sorts for general purposes we have seen. The stalk is medium size, stands up well and produces one to two good ears. Sample ear, 15c; qt. 15c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over, at \$1.00 per bushel.

NORTHERN WHITE FIELD. A new white dent corn, maturing extremely early and producing long, well-filled ears. It has good, deep grains, and is a splendid yielder for such an early variety, producing usually two good ears to the stalk. Not only is this valuable for very early crop, but it can be planted later than other sorts. Sample ear, postpaid, 15c; qt. 15c; pk. 60c; bushel \$1.85.

WHITE DENT. An old favorite sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Pkt. 10c; postpaid; qt. 10c; peck 35c; bushel \$1.00. In 2½ bushel lots and over, 90c. per bushel.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. This corn for a number of years has proved so satisfactory and it is the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grains maturing remarkably well and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Sample ear, postpaid, 15c; qt. 15c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over, at \$1.10 per bushel.

OLDHAM CO. YELLOW. A beautiful long-eared yellow corn with good, deep grains, early maturing and very large-yielding. The ears average 10 inches in length, usually 12 to 14 rows, grains flinty and rich. The grower of this corn has repeatedly taken first premium at the county fair for the largest-yielding and best corn shown. This corn is one of the largest yielding varieties and will give best results. Sample ear, by mail, 15c, postpaid; qt. 15c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.20; 2½ bushels and over, at \$1.10 per bushel.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. An old standard large-yielding yellow corn. It is later than the Golden Dent, but makes a larger ear, and is a very popular field variety in some sections. Sample ear, 15c; postpaid; qt. 15c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.20; 2½ bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

RED DRIVER. An early variety of corn which is very popular. The color of the grain is rich maroon, ears medium size, two to the stalk, and fills out well at both ends. Excellent for early crop and valuable for planting when too late for other varieties to mature. Sample ear, postpaid, 15c; qt. 15c; pk. 50c; bushel \$1.50.

SEED OATS.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats. These oats become very popular wherever grown, making large yields of finest quality grain, which is very full of kernel and frequently weighing 38 to 42 pounds per bushel. They can be sown either in spring or fall; are very hardy and will yield 50 to 70 bushels per acre under ordinary conditions. Under favorable circumstances they have yielded as high as 100 bushels to the acre. We strongly recommend these as one of the best varieties of oats offered.

For Spring Seeding. These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early—before the middle of March. After that time it would be best to seed the White or Black Spring Oats. Price, best re-cleaned (free of wild onions), 75c. per bushel, bags included.

BLACK SPRING OATS. These are usually considered to be the heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. Price, about 35c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

WHITE SPRING OATS. Price (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 35c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.



*Virginia Grey Winter or
Turf Oats.*

The Southern Field or Cow Pea.

Written expressly for this Catalogue, by Prof. W. F. MASSEY, N. C. College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

The fact that over a large part of the South, clover, so valuable to the Northern farmer, does not thrive, makes it important that some substitute be found for the building up of the depleted soils of the cotton belt, and for the furnishing of an abundant supply of the finest forage in any section. Forage plants without number have been tried, but none have yet been found which is so well adapted to Southern conditions as the Cow Pea. Years ago it was supposed that this plant would never have any value north of the Potomac or Ohio. But the introduction of quick maturing varieties have extended the culture of the Cow Pea far North of these lines and to-day farmers in Michigan and in Southern Vermont write that they find the plant of great value to them.

The name Pea is liable to cause an erroneous notion in regard to the plant, since most people have their ideas about peas from the English garden pea and the Canada field pea, which are very hardy plants, and true peas. But the Cow Pea is not a true pea, but is more closely allied to the beans, and is a tender plant only suited to warm weather. The discoveries of scientific investigators of late years have demonstrated the vast importance of all the plants belonging to the pea family, known botanically as Leguminosae or the Pod bearers. Farmers have long known that in some way the plants belonging to this family, such as clover and vetches and peas, did in some way help the soil for the succeeding crop. A clover lay has long been a favorite preparation for the winter wheat crop, but it is only within very few years that the cause of this improvement through the agency of the legumes has been demonstrated. It has been found that these plants are enabled to get the use of the free nitrogen of the air through the intervention of certain lowly plants of a microscopic character which are parasitic on their roots. But the parasitism is not harmful to the peas or clover, since these microbes or bacteria give more than they take. Just how they get the nitrogen is not as yet well understood, but it has been fully demonstrated that they *do* get it, and that the plants on which the microbes grow get the benefit of it, and are thus able to largely increase the nitrogen contents of the soil, through the organic matter they leave in it.

Humus or decayed organic matter is the greatest need to-day of our old soils which have been so injudiciously cropped for generations. It is far cheaper to grow this organic matter already spread on the land than to have to haul it there in manure. Humus makes a soil far more retentive of moisture, and hence gives fertilizers a better chance in droughts, by enabling the soil to dissolve them. How to restore this humus to our old lands is the most serious problem of the day in a large section of the country. Clover has long been considered the most valuable plant for the purpose. But clover seldom thrives well on sandy soils anywhere, and fails entirely on sandy soils in the South. Seeing what Northern farmers have accomplished with clover, our people have for years been making spasmodic efforts to follow their plans, not realizing that climatic differences call for different methods. Even in many sections of the North there has been a growing difficulty in getting good stands of clover, and to-day there is a more lively interest in the Cow Pea North than in its natural southern home. I have long insisted that the Southern farmer has no reason to regret that red clover will not thrive for him, for he can accomplish with the Cow Pea all that he could do with red clover, and can do it in a sixth part of the time, and can grow the pea as a second crop after taking a grain crop off the field. As a nitrogen collector and a restorer of organic matter to the soil, the Cow Pea stands pre-eminent, and where land is very poor and deficient in humus it may pay for a time to use the whole growth as a manure for the land by plowing them under after they have completed their work and are dead. But never in the South practice what is called by writers North "green manuring," or the plowing under of masses of vegetation in hot weather, for such a course is more apt to do harm than good by causing an evolution of organic acids and so souring the soil that it is rendered unproductive rather than helped. If it is thought desirable to turn under the growth wait till the peas are dead and the weather cool, and there will be no harm done. But about the poorest use that can be made of a crop of Cow Peas is to bury them in the soil. A good growth of peas should make at least two tons of hay per acre, equal in feeding value to the best clover hay, and for feeding to milch cows worth twice as much as timothy hay. Such a growth should have a feeding value of \$20 per acre, and this is too great a value to bury in the soil as manure, when by feeding it to cattle and saving the manure carefully we can recover in the manure fully 75 % of this value after making a profit on the feeding of the cattle. The great need of Southern farms is stock feeding and rotation of crops. The pea furnishes the nitrogenous food for cattle; and the Indian corn furnishes the carbonaceous constituents to make up a perfect ration, and there is no part of the country which can raise forage of as good quality as cheaply as the South. But it is not only in the Cotton country that the Cow Pea is valuable. It has invaded the Blue Grass country, and breeders of fine colts near Nashville assert that there is no feed that will compare with the hay from the Cow Pea in giving growth and size to their colts. The cattle feeders of Missouri say that they can get steers ready for export better and more readily with Cow Pea hay than with any other feed. All through Southern Illinois the cattle feeders have discovered the value of the Cow Pea, while the Southern farmer hardly realizes yet the bonanza he has so long had in the pea, for it is no new thing in the South, though neglected worse than such a valuable plant should be. The varieties of the pea are almost innumerable, and the differences in the growth and maturity of the varieties are great. The pea formerly called the "Unknown" and now the "Wonderful" is probably the heaviest vine maker and the best forage plant, but it is too late in ripening for the mountain regions of the South or for any part of the country north of Southern Virginia. There are other sorts which grow in compact and bushy habit and make heavy crops of peas, which are better adapted to Northern conditions than the late sorts. We have this season grown two ripe crops of peas on the same piece of land from the large White Black Eye Pea sent us from Arkansas. Warren's Extra Early was sent out by Mr. A. Warren, of North Carolina, and is a better forage maker than the Black Eye, and will also ripen in 60 days from the sowing. The most popular Cow Peas in the West are the Black and the Whippoorwill. These are fairly good forage makers and are early though not so early as those mentioned above.

Cow Peas should never go into the ground till it is warm. June 1st is as early as they should be sown in most localities, and they can be sown on stubble land after the wheat or oats have been removed. If sown broadcast for hay one bushel of seed per acre will be an abundance unless the soil is strong. In that case it will be better to sow one and a half bushels, to prevent the stems growing so stout and hard to cure. Laterly one or two Northern men who have settled in the high mountain section of North Carolina, and hence imagine they are in the South, though their climate is more like New York, have been trying to convince the farmers that it is necessary to sow two or three bushels of seed per acre. We are happy to assure our friends northward that such expensive seeding is altogether needless and wasteful, and that probably no one in the South sows any such quantity. The bulletin of the Department of Agriculture at Washington makes the average quantity of seed sown three pecks. We think that one bushel is about the average quantity sown. If the crop is grown for the seed, it is best to plant in rows and cultivate in the same way that beans are cultivated. In this case three pecks of seed will be an abundance. The great disadatum in the culture of the Cow Pea is an effective machine for the gathering of the crop and the threshing. There are some machines that will do fairly good work at hulling the peas after they have been gathered. But it is the hand picking which entails the greater part of the expense. When sown in rows and cultivated, as much as thirty bushels have been made from an acre, but the usual crop is not over ten bushels per acre. They can be sown among the corn and cultivated in at the last working of the crop, and when the corn is matured and cut there is a field of peas that will make the finest of feed even after the frost has killed them. The tobacco growers in Eastern North Carolina, who flue-cure all their tobacco, and prime it off leaf by leaf as ripe, have adopted the plan of planting a hill of peas between each tobacco hill at the last working of the tobacco. By the time the entire crop is primed off they have a field of peas ready to cut for hay or to leave on the land to help the corn crop the following season. In sowing for hay it is important to sow upright sorts, for there are many that run so close to the ground that they are hard to save. The Whippoorwill, the Black and the Wonderful are all upright in their habit till they begin to run. The Early Black Eye makes too little vine growth to make a heavy crop. Warren's Extra Early is not only early but a good forage maker. For the latitude of Kentucky and Southern Illinois and Indiana the Black and the Whippoorwill are about the best sorts.

The crop is ready to cut for hay when the first pods are mature but not ripe. If the mowing is deferred till the pods begin to dry the plants will lose the leaves, the most valuable part of the hay. Cut in bright and settled weather if possible, but the Cow Pea Hay will not be damaged if it gets wet as badly as clover hay would be under the same conditions. If possible run the tedder over the peas after the mower so as to have them lie as lightly as possible. Rake into winrows the day after cutting. Next day turn and dry the winrows, and put the hay into cocks. The third day if you can take a handful and give it a twist and can see no sap run to the twist the hay is ready to go into the barn. Put it in as large a mass as the building and crop will allow, and then shut it up and let it alone. Put in this limp condition, it will heat of course, and if you go to turning it to cool it off you will have mouldy hay. But if let alone and the barn kept shut up it will cure perfectly and keep its green color when dry.

Clover hay will average 12.3 % protein, Cow Pea hay 16.6 % protein. Clover hay has 38.1 % of nitrogen-free extract and 3.3 % of fat, while the Cow Pea hay has 42.2 % of nitrogen-free extract and 2.9 % of fat. Since the protein is the milk and muscle-making part of the food, and the carbohydrates and fats the heat producing and fattening part, it will be seen that the hay from the Cow Pea has a decided advantage over the hay from red clover as a milk producing food, and it comes nearer being a balanced ration than the clover. In fact, experiments made at the Delaware Station show that the dairyman can very profitably substitute the Cow Pea hay for the bran he has been accustomed to buy, and thus produce all he needs as food for his cows, and more than this, make his land richer by the production. It was found that cows fed the regular ration with bran as the protein supply in the ration, were changed to a ration in which Cow Pea hay was substituted for the bran, they showed no falling off, but when returned to the bran after feeding for some time on the Cow Pea hay, there was a decrease in the milk flow. In fertilizing value Red Clover has in the hay 2.07 % of nitrogen, 0.38 % of phosphoric acid and 2.2 % of potash. Cow Pea hay has 1.95 % nitrogen 0.52 % phosphoric acid and 1.47 % of potash. But as a large crop of Cow Peas can be grown on land that will not grow clover at all, and the fertilizing materials are collected during a period of sixty to ninety days while clover requires at least a year to do the same, the great advantage in the Cow Pea is readily seen. Giving a hay of higher feeding value than red clover and nearly as much fertilizing value, and grown as a catch crop between crops of grain or cotton, the wonderful value of the Southern pea is apparent. Clover often fails on the best of lands. The Cow Pea never fails to give a stand when sown at the proper time, and it makes the best resource when the clover fails. We once lost an entire sowing of clover on a wheat field by a hard frost as it was germinating. We followed the wheat with Cow-Peas after harvest, and made a heavier crop of hay than the clover would have given us in a year or more, and had the land in condition to make a larger crop of wheat the following year and got a fine stand of clover and grass. So, where clover and grass are the standbys, the pea comes in very handy at times, and in all the cotton country of the South it more than takes the place of clover anywhere.

When the farmers of the South fully realize the immense value of the Cow Pea, they will soon get to keeping more stock and will build up their lands and grow more cotton on a smaller acreage at a larger profit, for the way out of the slavery to the fertilizer mixer lies through the legumes and stock feeding. Success to the "Clover of the South."

W. F. MASSEY,

N. C. College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

OUR STOCKS OF COW PEAS INCLUDE THE

Best varieties for all purposes. They are carefully re-cleaned, therefore will work in drill without choking the feed.

Write us for lowest market prices at any time and we will take pleasure in quoting.

COW PEAS—The Great Soil Improvers.

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Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive. Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even When the Crop is Cut off.

See Article on Cow Peas, by Prof. W. F. MASSEY,
Written for this Catalogue, Pages 51 and 52.

Special Note The prices on Cow Peas are in an unsettled state at this time (January 1st), and we request that when you are ready to purchase, write us for special prices.



Cow Peas.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.30 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; pk. 50c.

Black Cow Peas. This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces more growth of forage and is consequently better for cutting and as a soil improver. It makes large yield of peas and is very popular in the latitude of Kentucky. Price fluctuates. January 1st: \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; pk. 50c.

Wonderful, or Unknown. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; pk. 50c.

Large Black-Eye Peas. The Large Black-Eye Peas make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still, where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; pk. 75c.; bushel \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Extra Early Black Eye. This pea matures its crop two to three weeks ahead of the ordinary or Large Black-Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, the best flavored of any of the Cow Peas, and on account of their extreme earliness are of great value to our market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; pk. 90c.; bushel \$3.00.

Other Varieties of Cow Peas quoted on request.

BEANS—Soja, Velvet, Navy.

Soja, or Soy Beans. A valuable field crop for forage and feeding purposes, which has been described under the head of "Profitable Forage Plants." It matures nearly all of the beans together, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed and save expense of pulling pods off. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre broadcast, or, if wanted for dried beans mainly, plant in rows three feet apart and 1 to 1½ feet between the plants, dropping 2 or 3 beans to the hill. This will require about 1 peck to the acre. Price: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; pk. 60c.; bushel, about \$1.75. Special prices on large lots.

Velvet Beans. (The famous new forage plant.) This new bean makes an enormous growth, far greater than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield, and the great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and in producing an enormous crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It has now been thoroughly tested in nearly all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, even if this is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and plow them under during the winter and early spring. The vines and beans also make a most nutritious feed. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; pk. 60c.; bushel \$1.75. Special prices on large lots.

White Navy Beans. Planted in June or July these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping 2 or 3 beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Qt. 15c.; pk. 75c.; about \$2.50 per bushel. Special price on large lots.



Soja Beans.

PROFITABLE FORAGE PLANTS.

Written expressly for this Catalogue by Hon. F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

The term forage plants is one so comprehensive and covers such a wide range of plants, each in its proper locality so useful to the agriculture of that locality, it is difficult to draw the line between those which might or might not most properly be mentioned under such a head. Foremost among all these in the United States is probably Indian corn, and yet within the limits of this brief article it will not be treated, as its characteristics, cultivation and worth are already well known.

Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Etc. Among the plants that have attained to a high place in public estimation within the past quarter of a century are the sorghums (saccharine and non-saccharine), and this is especially true in the central or trans-Mississippi portions of the country. Included under the head of sorghums is a limitless number of the sweet or sugar-bearing sorts, which, for forage purposes, do not essentially differ; also the non-saccharine sorts, differing somewhat in habits of growth, yet not largely in yields or value. The latter are known as Kaffir-corn (which leads all other sorts in popularity), Jerusalem corn and milo maize. Of Kaffir-corn there are the red and white, and of milo maize the yellow and the white. These sorghums prosper abundantly and yield generous crops of both forage and seed or grain in much semi-arid territory where Indian corn does but poorly. They yield most abundantly on soils of good fertility, but at the same time do well on sandy soils where many other crops would not grow to advantage. If planted for forage alone they may be sown broadcast or with a drill, as wheat is sown, and are not cultivated; or, if wanted for both forage and grain, they are planted either in rows or in hills, usually the former, in order that they may be cultivated one or both ways across the field. A favorite method of harvesting these sorghums for hay is with self-raking or self-binding machines, afterwards shocking the bunches or bundles the same as is done with corn, although perhaps more of it is cut with mowers and raked and cocked as hay. When Kaffir-corn is raised for grain it is cut with self-binders or by hand when the seed is well in the dough and the field has a golden yellow tinge and put in shocks. These sorghums produce from four to ten tons, or more, per acre, and yield from ten to forty bushels of seed per acre, if sown for that purpose. The more generally these sorghums are known the greater their popularity seems to be, although sentiment is much divided as to whether the sweet or non-sweet varieties are best.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) is a plant coming to this country from Spain, by way of South America, and is attaining astonishing prominence in the agriculture of the central west and of the Pacific coast. This is a legume, or of the clover family, and under favorable conditions it lives and produces indefinitely. It gives from two to four cuttings per year without irrigation, and when irrigated and other conditions are right is frequently cut from five to six times in a season, yielding from one to two tons at each cutting. This plant, instead of impoverishing the soil where grown, increases the fertility through its ability, in common with other leguminous plants, to feed indirectly upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere by means of bacteria which dwell in tubercles on its roots and gather nitrogen gas and convert it into food for their host. From its extensive root system, which penetrates the ground to extraordinary depths, not only carrying fertility and increasing porosity, either in life or in decay, it is known very appropriately as the silent subsoiler. On account of its long roots reaching downward to unknown depths in search of moisture, alfalfa succeeds on soils where many shallow-rooted plants fail. The most careful preparation of the soil is necessary for alfalfa-sowing, and about twenty pounds of clean, fresh seed should be sown per acre, preferably with a press drill. Alfalfa should not be pastured at all the first season, but is benefited by being cut with a mower once or twice to retard weed-growth. For hay the crop is cut when the blossoms have begun to show quite generally over the field. The hay is of wonderful richness in protein; in fact, so much so that alone it is scarcely a well-balanced ration, but superior for feeding in connection with corn and many other of the more common crops. The hay is harvested and cared for the same as red clover. For ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, alfalfa does not afford safe pasturage, but for hogs or horses it is unsurpassed. Used for soiling it is very popular, and fed to cattle or sheep after being wilted is entirely harmless.

Soja, or Soy Bean is a legume, brought to America from Japan some ten years ago, and is attaining much favorable prominence, especially in Kansas, where it is most largely grown. This plant is of up-right growth, from 1½ to 3 feet in height. It is superior forage plant, and produces from ten to twenty bushels of beans per acre of greater richness than linseed oil meal and nearly as rich as cottonseed or gluten meal, taking the place of either. Thirty pounds, or one-half bushel of seed, is planted per acre, with a press drill preferably, three to four inches apart in a row and rows thirty inches apart. Soja beans should be planted in the spring after the soil is well warmed. They withstand drought with extraordinary fortitude, and never fail to produce a crop.

Rape is a crop that, especially in the Northern states, is deemed of great value from the fact that it furnishes an abundance of succulent food in a short time. Under the most favorable circumstances it is usually ready to feed within six weeks after sowing, although it is not desirable to pasture it until somewhat more advanced. It is a catch crop, affording succulent food when others are not available. The Dwarf Essex is largely the favorite variety. It is sown in well-prepared, well-fertilized ground, either in ridges or broadcast. If in drills or ridges, three pounds of seed per acre, in rows thirty inches apart, is best. Sheep and hogs are pastured on this rape with excellent results, and they can either run at large or be confined with hurdles; or otherwise. Prof. Craig, of Iowa, has demonstrated its great value for soiling purposes, and cutting it four inches from the ground three times in a season he has obtained on very rich land as much as thirty-six tons of green food per acre. Rape is esteemed so highly for sheep that it is spoken of as revolutionizing the sheep industry. Rape is sown also among corn at its last cultivation. The corn shades and protects the young plants during the early growth, and when six or eight weeks old is the ideal pasture for weanling lambs; and after the corn is harvested it is a superior fall feed for sheep, cattle and swine. It is recommended that when sown among corn two pounds of rape seed mixed with a half-pound of common flat turnip seed per acre gives great satisfaction.

PROFITABLE FORAGE PLANTS—Continued.

Canada Field Peas are grown in the Northern states and in Canada and also highly esteemed in the Southern states. Shaw says they may be grown as a grain crop in nearly all the tillable portions of the United States and Canada above the 45th parallel. Like all legumes, they increase the fertility of the soil, and an excellent crop to precede cereals on land that requires much nitrogen. It is desirable to plow the land deeply in the fall, with a view to having the finest possible seed bed, unless in regions where the winters are long, open and rainy. Farm yard manures are nearly always in order for this crop. Not less than two bushels of the smaller variety should be sown per acre, and not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of the larger varieties. The best authorities prefer the small, sowing deeply and with drills, although they can be sown broadcast. They must be covered more deeply, however, than can be done by the ordinary harrow. When sown for pasture for sheep or swine, thorough yet shallow harrowing is about all the cultivation needed, and this should be given before the plants appear above ground. Sheep should not be pastured on these peas when the plants are wet. Swine may be turned into the pea field before or after the peas are matured. When pastured before the peas are ripe it is common to begin when the seeds are about ready to cook.

F. D. COBURN.

FODDER PLANTS.

Teosinte.

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding Continuous Cutting Forage Crop. We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Sorghums, Millo Maize, Kaffir Corn.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (White Millo Maize.) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. In the trial grounds the past season this outyielded all other varieties in the quantity of forage produced. Three or four cuttings can be made during the season from one sowing. Sow about four pounds per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bushel \$2.50.

Yellow Millo Maize. This is quick-growing, and very highly recommended for green fodder, fodder or ensilage. It makes an enormous yield, making, in favorable seasons, three cuttings from one sowing. It is very nutritious and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It also makes a large yield of seed, which makes excellent grain feed for stock and poultry. Sow in May or June at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart. Per lb. 10c.; bushel \$2.50.

Early Amber Sorghum. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high. Sow at the rate of one peck per acre, in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck 40c.; bushel \$1.25.

Red Top Sorghum. A favorite sorghum in Kentucky and some sections of the South; does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck 50c.; bushel \$1.50.

Kaffir Corn. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. and over, 6c. per lb.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A very quick growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in mid-summer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre and raked in, or in drills fifteen inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. Price 10c. per lb.; 10 lbs. at 9c. per lb.; 100 lbs. at 8c. per lb.



Teosinte.

MILLET SEED.

GERMAN, HUNGARIAN AND PEARL OR CATTAIL.

German—Choice Southern Grown. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during Summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel; peck, 40c.

Hungarian. (*Panicum Germanicum*.) For good low ground on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important, in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. Sow from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.00 per bushel.

Pearl or Cattail Millet. This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the South. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting should commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them with green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Per pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs. and over, 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9c. per lb.



Canada Field Peas.

Canada Field Peas.

These Field Peas are entirely different to the Cow Pea, requiring to be sown early in the spring, making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and large-yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February and March, and make large yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. The crop is ready for cutting in May and June, and cures easily and makes splendid hay. We strongly recommend this crop for supplying a large yield of most nutritious early feed. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.25 per bushel. Special price quoted on large lots. Cotton bags holding two bushels each, 15c. extra.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.

This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Pkt. 5c; lb. 10c; peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.00.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn is usually a very profitable crop as grown in Kentucky, the price ranging from \$60.00 to \$90.00 per ton. It is comparatively very easily cultivated; will grow on any land that is suitable for corn. As there is an unlimited demand for any amount that is grown, we would strongly recommend that it be generally planted in all sections. It usually produces at the rate of a ton for two to four acres of land, and the seed can be used for feeding to stock, being very nutritious and fattening.

Culture. Sow the seed in drills three feet apart at the rate of from three to five pounds per acre, thinning out to about three inches apart, so as to leave seventy stalks to the rod. Cultivate same as for corn. If the land is rich the seed should be sown thicker and the stalks left closer together than on medium or poor land. To make the best selling corn it should be cut when seed is in the milk state as if allowed to ripen it changes from its bright green color and takes on a reddish tinge which does not bring as good prices. It can be used, however, even when overripe, but will pay much better prices if cut at the proper time. When marketed the stalk and brush should not exceed over sixteen inches in length, and there is no necessity of leaving long stalks as this will only depreciate the price. For shipment it can be baled or bundled; baling, however, is best.

Improved Evergreen. An excellent variety of good length; has fine, straight straws and of greenish appearance after being cut. This variety commands the highest market price. Per pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; bushel (45 lbs.) \$2.50.

California Golden. A favorite variety which is not liable to turn red if left to stand too long. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; bushel (45 lbs.) \$2.50.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in the mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. As a smothering crop where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable. Sow from one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown so thickly. Per peck, 40c.; per bushel, about \$1.15.

Silver Hull. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. Per peck, 35c.; bushel, about \$1.10. Current prices quoted on application.

Jerusalem or White French Artichokes.

This variety is not grown from seed, but is grown from tubers, and is cultivated like potatoes. Hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food.

ARTICHOKE PREVENT DISEASE IN SWINE—Mr. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock-raiser, says on this point: "Since I have been raising artichokes I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine still keep healthy. With abundance of artichokes, I feel that I can almost defy cholera. Had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn."

Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. Per qt., 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushel and over, at \$1.00 per bushel.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bug, Tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25c.; 10-lb. packages, 50c.; 100-lb. lots, at 4½c. per lb.; bbl. lots, in bulk, at 4c. per lb. Pamphlet, containing full information, mailed free on application.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. The very best remedy for house plants, effectually destroying Green Fly, Red Spider, Scale, Mealy Bug, Mildew, etc. It has no bad odor, is easy to handle, being soluble in water, and can be applied to plants of most delicate foliage without danger. The "Lemon Oil" is a capital wash for dogs; it cures mange, destroys insects, and removes impurities from the hide. Will also destroy lice and insects by spraying in hen-pens and poultry-houses. Directions for use on each can.

Price, ½-pint tins, 25c.; by mail, 35c.; pint, 40c.; by mail, 60c.; qt. 75c.; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.00.

ROSE LEAF EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. A liquid extract of Tobacco which will be found very effective for killing aphids, green fly, scale insects, lice on plants, and other insects. It is also a splendid sheep dip and remedy for parasites on animals. Largely used and endorsed by florists and gardeners for applying in greenhouses, hot-beds, etc. Special circular giving method of using, etc., free on application. Pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; gal. \$1.25; 5-gal. can \$4.25.

THYMO CRESOL. A perfect Sheep Dip and most effective animal insecticide; invaluable for use in dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. It is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest all domestic animals, but it is at the same time not only harmless to the skin, but heals eruptions and cuts and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant and easy to prepare, being mixed with either hot or cold water. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from 50 to 150 parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Small bottles, 20c.; if by mail, 30c.; large bottles, 35c.; if by mail, 50c.; qt. can, 65c.; ½-gal. can, \$1.00; gal. can \$1.75. Full directions for use with each package.

PARIS GREEN. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds of plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. For use on vines or tender vegetables, a larger proportion of plaster or water should be used. Price fluctuates. Present price (Jan. 1st), in quantity, 5-lb. packages, 20c. per lb. In bulk, 10 lbs., 19c. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 18c. per lb. Small quantities in packages, ½ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25c.; 2 lbs. 45c.

TOBACCO DUST. One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on Cabbage, striped bugs on Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. For cabbage well grown and other large plants a little kerosene oil can be mixed with the Tobacco Dust, though great care should be taken not to put in too much oil. We have two grades of this, one of them better quality and so finely ground that it is really an impalpable Tobacco Powder. The other is the ordinary Tobacco Dust and is cheaper in price. **Dust Powder**, 1 lb. 5c.; 10 lbs. 35c.; 25 lbs. 65c.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75; 1,000 lbs. \$15.50. **Tobacco Dust**, 10 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 50c.; 50 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.

SULPHUR. For mildew on Roses, Lettuce and other plants. Also valuable for poultry insects, etc. Pound, 10c.; 10 lbs. 50c.

FOSTITE. For mildew. Pound, 15c.; 5 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$2.00.

FIR TREE OIL SOAP. A valuable preparation for scale insects on trees, plants, etc., and splendid insecticide for other crops. To be diluted with water. ½-lb. tin, 25c.; by mail, 35c.; 2-lb. cans, 75c.



Commercial Fertilizers and Their Use.

Written expressly for this Catalogue by Mr. ALFRED M. PETER, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

The first law regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers in Kentucky was approved April 24, 1882. Under this law in 1885, there were only sixteen different brands of fertilizers licensed for sale by four different manufacturers. The law was revised in 1886, putting the fertilizer control in charge of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. The following year, 1887, there were sixty-five different brands of fertilizers entered for sale by twenty-one manufacturers, and the number has steadily increased until there are now not less than 245 different brands being offered for sale in this State by 40 manufacturers. It is presumed that the amount of fertilizers used has increased correspondingly and the steady increase seems not to have been interrupted by the recent "hard times." A substantial reason must be behind all this; it is because, by the proper use of commercial fertilizers, the produce of poor land may be so increased that the money expended for them is returned again with usury. Peruvian guano was perhaps the first concentrated fertilizer to be used. Its importation into Europe was begun less than a century ago, and although farmers have, from ancient times, understood the art of enriching the land by manure, it was only about that time that Agricultural Chemists were beginning to learn how such manures aid the growth of plants. It was found that all plants contained very notable quantities of nitrogen and potassium compounds, and phosphates and that these are essential to their growth. Materials like Peruvian guano and ground bone that were found to be good fertilizers, when applied to the soil, put these substances within reach of the growing crop. The best Peruvian guano contained 12 to 15 % of phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 % of nitrogen and 5 to 7 % of potash. It was highly prized as a fertilizer, but the supply was limited and it was becoming more and more costly. The idea of making artificial mixtures containing, like guano, nitrogen and potassium compounds and phosphates, would naturally suggest itself, and the so-called "complete fertilizers" of to-day are such mixtures. The discovery that rock phosphates and bone could be dissolved by sulphuric acid to form soluble phosphates that were much more efficient fertilizers than the original rock or bone, marked an important advance in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Even the old Peruvian guano could be improved by this process.

Chemists and farmers now know that the amount of plant food contained in a commercial fertilizer is really measured by the amount of phosphates, potash and nitrogen compounds it contains in a soluble form such as the plant can use. In making such fertilizers, the insoluble rock phosphates are changed into soluble phosphates by treatment with sulphuric acid; the potash is added in the form of soluble salts like the sulphate or muriate; and the nitrogen compounds used are either very soluble ones such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, or animal and vegetable substances that easily yield ammonia by decay in the soil, such as dried blood, tankage and cotton seed meal. They know that soluble phosphates produced from phosphate rock are just as good as if derived from bones, but that the untreated rock is relatively much less efficient and is of much less use to plants than untreated bone.

Bearing in mind that the main object in the use of commercial fertilizers is to supply phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen to the growing crop, it is evident that the economical use of such fertilizers will depend upon a knowledge of which of these constituents is most needed by the particular crop and soil, which it is desired to fertilize. The requirements of different crops are now pretty well understood. We know that all plants require some phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, but that all do not require them in equal amount. For example, the growth of grasses is most favored by nitrogenous fertilizers, while leguminous plants rather need phosphates and potash, having the ability to acquire from the air most of the nitrogen necessary for their growth; tobacco needs a large supply of potash, as well as nitrogen, and comparatively little phosphoric acid; tobacco and potatoes should not be fertilized with materials containing chlorides as this injures the quality of the crop, hence the sulphate of potash is preferred to the muriate for direct use upon these crops. The surest way to learn what a given soil needs is by actual field experiments with phosphatic, nitrogenous and potash fertilizers. The Agricultural Experiment Stations throughout this country are making studies of this kind and are trying to induce farmers to make them for themselves. The experiments at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station farm have shown for instance, that it is a waste of money to buy phosphates for field crops on the soil in the vicinity of Lexington, containing, as it does, an inexhaustible supply, but that potash fertilizers are uniformly beneficial on this soil. The ideal way to maintain or increase the fertility of such a soil would be to use potash fertilizers upon some leguminous crop, such as clover, saving the hay for feed and plowing under the stubble for the benefit of the succeeding crop. While this is probably true in a general way for all the limestone region of central Kentucky, it has been found that for the sandy soils of the eastern and western parts of the State, especially in the coal measures, the conditions are reversed. The profitable fertilizers for such soils are phosphates, potash fertilizers producing no good effect, and the same is probably true of the limestone soils in the wheat growing regions of western Kentucky. In truck farming, on the other hand, where the crop is of very rapid growth and two or three crops are often taken off the land in a year, the case is somewhat different. The demand for plant food by the crop is so rapid that even a rich soil can not always supply it fast enough, and it usually pays to fertilize liberally with complete fertilizers, remembering that such crops need large supplies of potash and nitrogen. It must also be borne in mind that the presence of sufficient vegetable matter or humus to keep the soil light and moist is very necessary and that the continued use of mineral fertilizers on cultivated soil will rapidly diminish its humus unless some crop that leaves vegetable matter in the soil is grown in rotation or unless manure is used in connection with the mineral fertilizer. Many commercial fertilizers contain animal and vegetable matters, such as bone, tankage, dried blood, tobacco stems, cotton seed meal, etc., and these undoubtedly aid in keeping up the humus in the soil. Manure also can often be used to advantage in connection with commercial fertilizers for this purpose. It is found too that frequent applications of rather small quantities of fertilizers are more economical than the application of large quantities at long intervals, and that very soluble fertilizers, especially nitrates, should not be applied long before they are needed by the crop, otherwise they suffer loss by leaching. It is known that plants require most potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid in the early stages of their growth, hence the fertilizer should be in reach of the plant from the start. Many other precepts relating to the selection and use of fertilizers might be laid down, did the space of this article permit; but the users of fertilizers, when in doubt in any particular case, may always apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, where such inquiries will receive attention.

ALFRED M. PETER.

Lexington, Ky., November 16, 1900.

ACME BRAND FERTILIZERS

Largely Increase Crops. Permanent Soil Improvers. Endorsed by the Leading Growers Wherever Used.

ACME BRAND FERTILIZERS are prepared carefully from years of practical experience with fertilizers for various crops and are not mere stimulants, but will be found permanent improvers to the soil. The various brands have been used extensively by large growers in various sections on diversified crops and tested with other brands. That they have proven superior, we think, is shown by the many flattering reports we have received. See testimonials on next page.

A VEST POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK FREE,

Low Prices.

We ask a comparison of prices with those of other standard brands of fertilizer, and if the available plant food is taken into consideration, believe our prices will be found much lower than others. Why? 1st. Because we sell this year direct to the consumer, saving the agent's profit. 2d. We want our brands used extensively all over the country, and have made rock bottom cash prices to secure your trade. 3d. Owing to exceptional railroad facilities our freight rates are very low, and we can deliver goods to any point at very low rates.

The prices given below are Net Cash and F.O.B. Louisville. Special prices quoted delivered at any depot. Send us estimated quantities.

ACME BRAND POTATO AND TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$3.00. Per ton, \$28.50.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	3 to 4 percent.
Phosphoric Acid, available	8 " 16 "
Potash (actual)	5 " 6 "

(Potash in this brand all from high-grade sulphate.)

Especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes. Tobacco and other crops requiring a good percentage of potash. On Irish Potatoes it will make large crops of smooth, good keeping and cooking quality potatoes. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast or 500 pounds per acre in drills. If used with stable manure, broadcast the manure, and use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results, producing a large quantity of smooth, good keeping roots.

On Beets, Radishes, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots, Strawberries, and all small fruits use 400 to 600 pounds per acre, mixing with the soil. For Tobacco, 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

ACME BRAND WHEAT AND CORN FERTILIZER.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$2.35. Per Ton, \$22.80.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	1 to 2 percent.
Phosphoric Acid, available	10 " 12 "
Potash (actual)	2 " 3 "

This fertilizer not only largely increases the yield of Corn, Wheat, Oats and other grain crops, but gives splendid after results on grass and clover. It is of permanent improvement to soil and leaves the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, and when broadcasted use 400 to 500 pounds per acre, harrowed in. For corn, if applied in the hill, use one handful to two or three hills, scattering it somewhat so as not to let the seed come in direct contact with the fertilizer.

ACME BRAND HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE FERTILIZER.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$3.25. Per ton, \$32.00.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	4 to 5 percent.
Phosphoric Acid, available	10 " 12 "
Potash (actual)	4 " 5 "

This fertilizer is especially prepared and recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on Cabbage, Lettuce, Onions and all crops requiring a large percentage of Ammonia and Potash. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing it a little with the soil. It is a good substitute for stable manure or can be used in connection with it.

containing analysis of Acme Brand Fertilizers and 42 Ruled Pages for Memorandum, mailed for 2 cent stamp or each order for 25 cents in seeds and over, when requested.

ACME BRAND B. B. P. (BLOOD, BONE AND POTASH) FERTILIZER.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$2.50. Per ton, \$23.75.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	2 to 3 percent.
Phosphoric Acid, available	10 " 12 "
Potash (actual)	2 " 3 "

A good fertilizer for general use, either on farm or garden crops, and can be used with or without manure. It will give excellent results on Peas, Beans, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, early Roasting ears and Sugar Corn. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills. For Millet and quick growing fodder crops, use 300 to 400 pounds per acre broadcast.

ACME BRAND SOLUBLE BONE AND POTASH FERTILIZER.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$2.00. Per ton, \$19.00.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Phosphoric Acid, available	10 to 12 percent.
Potash (actual)	2 " 3 "

This brand is recommended especially as a top dressing for grass fields and to use in connection with green crops plowed in, such as Clover, Cow Peas, etc. It also gives splendid results on land containing plenty of vegetable matter. At the low price at which it is sold it will be found a very cheap form of obtaining plant food.

ACME BRAND PURE RAW BONE MEAL.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$3.00. Per ton, \$29.00.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	4½ to 5 percent.
Bone Phosphate	45 " 50 "
Equal to Phosphoric Acid	23 " 25 "

This is a strictly high-grade pure-ground raw bone, guaranteed unadulterated and in the finest mechanical condition. It is this brand for us by one of the largest meat packing establishments, and we can assure that the quality is unequalled and that our customers will be thoroughly satisfied, both with the mechanical condition and results. Bone is one of the standard fertilizers for grain and grass crops, showing permanent improvement for years. Use 200 to 600 pounds per acre, broadcast or in the drill.

ACME BRAND PURE GROUND STEAMED BONE MEAL.

Per bag (200 lbs.), \$2.50. Per ton, \$24.00.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	2 to 3 percent.
Bone Phosphate	55 " 60 "
Equal to Phosphoric Acid	28 " 30 "

This brand, while a little lower in Ammonia than our Raw Bone Meal, consequently contains more Phosphoric Acid. Bone Phosphate, which yields Phosphoric Acid, is the main fertilizing ingredient found in bone, therefore many practical farmers prefer a brand which contains more of this, even if some of the Ammonia is slightly lower. Our Steamed Bone Meal will give quicker results on crops than Raw Bone as the plant food is more quickly available. Mechanical condition is first-class, it being thoroughly dry, drills easily, and the results will be very satisfactory. We offer this brand at a very low price, and we believe it will compare favorably with anything on the market.

Our Strong Point on Fertilizers

IS RESULTS.

We received the following testimonials from good, reliable growers who have been using large quantities of fertilizers, and they say "Acme Brands are best by test."

ST. MATTHEWS, KY., Oct. 25, 1900.
Messrs. Wood, Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

GENTLEMEN—I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower last spring in the same ground, side by side, with another well-known brand, and found yours so much better that I will use yours exclusively next year. It is the best I have ever used, and you may count me as one of your fixed customers.

Yours truly, JOS. BISSIG.

LYNDON, KY., Nov. 26, 1900.
Having used your Acme Potato Grower the past year, it affords me great pleasure to recommend it. I used three kinds and yours gave me better satisfaction than any other. It yielded 90 barrels to the acre. I shall use no other brand in the future.

Very respectfully,
C. A. HERR.

LYNDON, KY., Nov. 14, 1900.
I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower last spring by the side of two other brands and got most excellent results from it; and as the best proof of results, will say that I will put in my crop with it in the spring.

Yours truly,
JOHN DIETRICH.

GOOSE CREEK, KY., Nov. 27, 1900.
I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower last spring right by the side of one of the other standard brands and found yours far superior both as to quantity and quality of potatoes at digging time, yours being large and smooth while the others were much smaller and very scabby. The "Acme" is by far the best fertilizer that I have ever used, and I will use yours exclusively hereafter.

Yours truly,
J. A. RILEY.

HIKES POINT, KY., Aug. 21, 1900.
I used 1½ tons of your Acme Brand Potato Grower and am highly pleased with the results. It is equal, or better, than any I have ever used, and I sold my crop for 10c, or 15c, per barrel more than my neighbors who used other brands. I intend using "Acme Brand" more largely next season.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS ALLGEIER.

GOOSE CREEK, KY., Nov. 25, 1900.
I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower last spring and am perfectly satisfied as to results and more than pleased with the mechanical condition. It is as good as any that I have ever used.

Yours truly, G. M. HARRIS.

LYNDON, KY., Nov. 12, 1900.
I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower last spring and got as good, or better, results than from any brand that I ever used. I am perfectly satisfied with it in every way, and will use it more largely the coming spring.

C. NACHAND.

GOOSE CREEK, KY., Sept. 20, 1900.
I used your Acme Brand Potato Grower the last season and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It is as good as any that I have ever used.

Yours truly, JOHN LENTZ.

LYNDON, KY., Nov. 12, 1900.

I used your Potato Grower on part of my crop last spring, in connection with other brands of fertilizer, and got the largest and finest potatoes that I raised from your Acme Brand. I was also perfectly satisfied with the mechanical condition, and I think it is as good, or better, than any fertilizer that I have ever used.

WILLIAM WINKLER.

GOOSE CREEK, KY., Sept. 25, 1900.

I gave you part of my order last spring for Potato Grower, and am more than satisfied with results. Your goods made the nicest, smoothest potatoes that I had, and I will place my order with you for next year.

Yours truly,
PETER NACHAND.

LYNDON, KY., Nov. 10, 1900.

I used your Potato Grower last spring on part of my crop and am more than satisfied with results. I have used all other brands, at different times, and never got more benefit from any of it than from your goods. It makes good, smooth, salable potatoes that command the best market prices.

JOHN ZEITZ.

LYNDON, KY., July 28, 1900.

I am very much pleased with the results of your Acme Brand Potato and Tobacco Fertilizer, which I used this spring on potatoes. My crop was first-class, the yield being about 35 barrels to one planted and the quality A No. 1. In a car of potatoes, delivered at St. Matthews this morning, my potatoes were the best in the car.

Yours truly, C. N. MILLER, SR.

FERN CREEK, KY., 1900.

The Acme Brand Wheat and Corn Fertilizer, purchased from you in the fall of '99, has given me entire satisfaction, and I believe has proven better than any fertilizer that I have ever used. I applied it at the rate of 125 to 150 pounds per acre, leaving a strip in the middle of the field which has no fertilizer in it. I believe the increased yield where the wheat was fertilized was at least ten bushels per acre, and it has paid me well to use it.

Very truly yours, C. C. FEGENBUSH.

FAIRFIELD, KY., July 20, 1900.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the excellent results obtained from the use of your Acme Brand Fertilizers. I used Wheat and Corn Grower on portion of my crop of wheat last fall, and the increase in yield over that where no fertilizer was used was about 50%. I used Acme Brand Soluble Bone and Potash on a field for corn this spring. This field was broken late in order to allow turning under crop of green clover. The results fully justify, so far, your claim in regard to the value of this fertilizer. The judicious use of Acme Brand Fertilizers will prove a most profitable investment. Wishing you the success you so richly deserve, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
ELIJAH WIGGINTON.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

FUNGUS DISEASES IN THE GARDEN.

By Prof. H. GARMAN, Ky. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

We have grown accustomed to insect attacks and count on them. We have learned to circumvent some of them too. But a pest that is invisible as such until it gets into vegetables, as is true of Fungus Parasites, is less easy to cope with. The investigation of such microscopic enemies from the standpoint of gardening, is comparatively new, and much is yet to be learned concerning them, but something can be done now with most of them if precautions are taken soon enough. Delay is fatal to success in dealing with them. Below are given brief accounts of some of the more common fungus troubles of gardens. Before proceeding with these a few words should be said concerning their nature.

The parasites are plants, of course, but their fruiting parts are not flowers, and the whole plant lacks the green coloring matter (chlorophyll) characteristic of the higher plants. Most of them are small, but some species, such as the smut of corn ears, rival many of the flowering plants in bulk. Whatever the size of the plant itself, its seeds, commonly called spores, are microscopic in size, and are not to be recognized as such except with the microscope. These spores are carried about in the air with other dust particles, and are liable to settle upon plants wherever these may be grown. Sometimes, however, they appear to get into the leaves or fruit of plants in a more direct way, introduced in the jaws of insects; which gives us a double reason for guarding plants against insect attack.

Bean Anthracnose. The fungus causing this disease produces round gray or brown spots in the pods of some varieties of beans, and is known to attack and render unsightly the fruit of watermelons, cucumbers, and squashes. It is commonly known as bean rust. Where troublesome, well-drained soil should be selected for planting, the seeds should not be sown too thickly, and care should be taken that the plants are not overshadowed by rank growing plants of other sorts. **Cabbage Rot.** The outer leaves of cabbage heads blacken, and a genuine rot invades the central leaves, so that the head finally breaks from the stalk. It is a bacterial disease, first described by the writer from diseased plants observed on the State College grounds in 1889.

Precautionary treatment is the only plan at present available. As in the case of bean anthracnose, the plant should be grown in well-drained ground, and should not be crowded. The disease is encouraged by very hot weather.

Celery Rust. Brown or blackish blotches appear on the leaves, and when abundant cause them to die and shrivel up. The disease results from the attacks of a well-known parasitic fungus. Like the two preceding diseases, this appears to be most prevalent on badly drained land, on flat or depressed areas. Where prevalent, the plants can be helped by spraying them with Bordeaux Mixture several times, beginning before the disease makes its appearance. Plants grown by me under whitewashed glass have never been attacked by it, and I think affected plants in the garden that were sheltered from the sun by means of frames covered with muslin were benefited by this treatment.

Corn Smut. Large gray or blackish spongy masses sometimes appear in growing ears of corn, or on the tassels, and occasionally elsewhere in the plants. They are the growing parts of a fungus somewhat like one that converts the panicles of oats into a black soot-like powder, or like that which causes wheat smut.

The masses should be plucked off whenever seen, and burned. Commonly this will serve to prevent further spread of the trouble. Treating the seed corn appears not to help the trouble. The spores are believed to be introduced on land at times with stable manure. The spores are known to pass through the bodies of animals without loss of the power of germination.

Lettuce Rot. Lettuce grown under glass in winter suffers a great deal from rot, when the house is kept very damp and ventilation is not sufficiently looked after. In the early stages it destroys the lower leaves, wherever these touch the soil. Later, it may originate in the axils of leaves or in the center of heads; this latter being true when the plant "sweats."

It is possible to avoid this trouble almost entirely by

watering the plants by means of tile placed in the benches, instead of sprinkling them, and employing a mulch of fine excelsior to keep the leaves from the ground. This was demonstrated some time ago in my experimental hot-house at the Kentucky Experimental Station. More recently it has been claimed by the others that the same result may be obtained by sterilizing with heat the surface layer of soil of bed in which lettuce is grown.

Onion Mildew. A fungus sometimes attacks leaves of onions, on which it produces yellowish blotches which spread so as to destroy the plants. At a late stage in the growth of the fungus the spots may become black. The disease is encouraged by imperfect drainage, and by anything that interferes with a proper circulation of the air in the neighborhood. The fungus lives over winter in onion refuse left in the garden, and this should, therefore, be gathered up and burned when the crop is harvested.

Onion Black Spot. The parasite causing this disease was described years ago by a British botanist in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, from white onions obtained in France. It appears in the outer scales of the bulbs, when these are in the soil, but appears to do little harm then. When affected, onions are stored in a moist warm place, the spots extend, and the fungus penetrates to the inner scales, where it leads to a rot that completes the destructive work. When present, the onions should be carefully dried when gathered, and housed in a cool, dry place. Affected onions may be used for planting, since in its destructive form it is an indoor disease.

Potato Blight. During some seasons the leaves of potatoes become spotted with black, the spots spreading and uniting finally, until all of the substance is destroyed. It appears not to be the true potato murrain of Europe and the Eastern States, but is, like that disease, due to a microscopic plant parasite.

The only remedy at all satisfactory is spraying the plants with Bordeaux Mixture; and to get the best from this treatment, applications must be made before the disease appears.

Potato Scab. This is the well known disease more or less troublesome everywhere in the United States. The surface of potatoes grown in Kentucky is often badly disfigured by it, and often it penetrates the substance so as to render many potatoes worthless.

It is known that most of the scab comes from scabby seed potatoes. If perfectly sound seed is used, and this is planted on land in which potatoes have not been grown, a clean crop should result. When the seed is scabby, it should be soaked for an hour in a solution of corrosive sublimate (4 ounces dissolved in 30 gallons of water), a very satisfactory remedy. For details concerning this treatment see Bulletin 81, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, pp. 5-11.

Muskmelon Mildew. As the name implies, this is a disease of muskmelon like grape leaf mildew. It is characterized by the development of grayish powdery patches on the under side of the leaves. It is sometimes troublesome in Kentucky.

The plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture, as recommended elsewhere.

Other Diseases. A long list of other diseases might be mentioned, such as Rose Mildew, Carnation Rust, Pea Mildew, etc., but time will not allow me to go farther. For most such diseases applications of Bordeaux Mixture will prove beneficial. Used persistently, beginning before the plants are attacked, it may, in some cases, be made to render the attacks of little consequence. It is the best fungicide for general use known. What may be called garden sanitation is a matter too often ignored by practical gardeners, and sometimes renders abortive efforts to check outbreaks of fungus diseases. Plants require healthful surroundings, just as we do. An ill-drained, sour soil, in which have been left for years diseased refuse of crops is likely to become a hot-bed for the development and dissemination of plant diseases, menacing the surrounding gardens just as crowded unsanitary quarters of cities menace the healthfulness of the whole. Diseased remnants of plants cannot be burned too promptly. The man who makes this a principle in his garden practice will save himself and his neighbors loss and trouble.

Bordeaux Mixture:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Blue Stone dissolved in 4 gallons hot water; $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Lime, slaked and mixed with water to the consistency of cream. Stir the Lime slowly into the dissolved Bluestone, then add water to make 32 gallons.

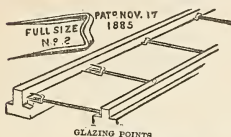
H. GARMAN.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer. This is especially prepared for general use in small vegetable gardens, flower beds or borders, plants in pots, lawns, etc. It enriches the soil, making plants grow rapidly, bloom freely and fruit abundantly. As this fertilizer is in a highly concentrated form, a small quantity will go a long way, and be careful, especially if using on plants in pots, not to put but a very small quantity, say half a teaspoonful to a 6 inch pot, mixing a little with the soil. For outside use this fertilizer can be used either broadcast on top as for dressing a lawn but it will be more economical and will give better results if worked into and mixed with the soil. Per lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 200 lbs. \$5.00; ton, \$45.00.

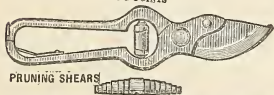
SUNDRY GARDEN REQUISITES.



Protecting Cloth for Hot Beds.



GLAZING POINTS



PRUNING SHEARS

LEGGETT'S CHAMPION DRY
POWDER GUNFlorists'
Pruning Shears and
Flower Gatherer.WATERS
IMPROVED
TREE PRUNER.

EUREKA FUMIGATOR



No. 1 Syringe.



No. II Syringe.

MYER'S
Knapsack Sprayer.

THE "LENOX" SPRAYER.

PREPARED PLANT BED CLOTH. A valuable substitute for glass sash in protecting half-hardy plants and covering cold frames. Medium grade, 10c. per yard; per piece of 50 yards, \$3.50.

PAINTED POT LABELS.

Per 1,000.

3½ inch . . . . .	.65
4 inch . . . . .	.70
4½ inch . . . . .	.75
5 inch . . . . .	.85
6 inch	1.00
8 inch, per 100, 50c.	3.00
12 inch, per 100, 60c.	4.50

Samples on application.

PLANT STAKES. Cane, 4 to 6 feet long; can be cut to any desired length. Per 100, 40c.; per 1,000, \$2.00.

GLAZING POINTS. Van Ruyper's. Easily applied; no rights and lefts. Per 1,000, 75c.; 5,000 and over, at 60c. per 1,000.

BUDDING KNIVES. Best quality English steel, Black Buffalo and Ivory Handles. 85c. each.

PRUNING KNIVES. Fine quality; Iron or Wood Handles 50c. each.

PRUNING SHEARS. California. 9 inch, 60c.; 10 inch, 75c. each.

PRUNING SHEAR, FLOWER GATH- ERER AND GRAPE PICKER.

A combination shear and holder, working with one movement of the hand. In cutting flowers or grapes the hand does not come in contact with them. Works with greatest ease. Price, 75c.

PLANT TUBS. Made of cypress; painted green; iron feet. Cheap and durable.

No.	Hgt.	Diam.	Each.
1.	11½ in.	x 13½ in.	\$.75
2.	14 "	x 14½ "	1.00
3.	15 "	x 16 "	1.35
4.	18 "	x 20 "	2.00
5.	21 "	x 24 "	2.65



Plant Tub.

Ten per cent. discount in one-half dozen lots.

TREE PRUNERS. Waters' Improved. Four foot, 75c.; 6 foot, 85c.; 8 foot, \$1.00; 10 foot, \$1.15; 12 foot, \$1.25.

SYRINGES. Brass, best quality, highly polished, and lacquered. No. 1, one spray rose and jet; length, 12½ inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Price, \$2.75. No. 11, two spray roses and jet, side attachments; length, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Price, \$5.00.

SPRAYERS. Myer's Knapsack. Has an air chamber which keeps up a pressure so a continuous discharge is given. Holds five gallons. Price, \$6.50.

"LENOX" SPRAYER. A splendid machine for applying liquid insecticides. Sprays up and down; can be carried in the hand or on the back. Holds five gallons. Price, \$4.00.

RAFFIA. For tying plants, vines, etc. Per lb., 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, at 15c. per lb.

FUMIGATORS. "Eureka." Made of galvanized iron; a damper regulates the draft. No. 1, 12 inches high, \$1.50; No. 2, 16 inches high, \$2.00.

TWINE. For tying vegetables, etc., in bunches for market, etc. 3-ply 5-lb. bags, \$1.00.

PLANET, JR., GARDEN TOOLS.

Prices
Reduced for 1901.

Space will not permit us giving a list of these valuable tools nor prices, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to any who desire it. Planet, Jr., goods are standard machines—the best. No gardener, whether large or small, can afford to be without these garden tools, while the horse tools are leaders among American agriculturists.

Don't forget we mail free, on request, complete catalogue of Planet, Jr., tools.

HILL AND DRILL SEEDERS.

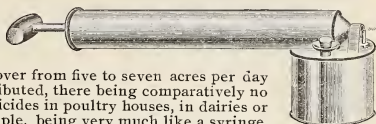
- No. 25. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, with 8 weeding and cultivating tools; Hopper holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts Price, \$13.00
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- No. 4. As a seeder only; without tools. 8.00
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- No. 1. Rotary Drill Seeder, with 8 garden tools; Hopper holds 3 pints. Price, 9.50
- No. 2. Drill only; Hopper holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Price, 7.00
- No. 9. Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete, without wheel.
- No. 5. Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Similar to No. 9, but with older style expanding device 5.25
- No. 4. Plain Cultivator, 6 teeth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch steels; without wheel. 4.00

PLANET, JR., WHEEL HOES.

- No. 11. Double Wheel Hoe, has fourteen cultivating and weeding tools. Price, \$8.50
- No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, has eight cultivating and weeding tools. Price, 6.50
- No. 13. Double Wheel Hoe, with two weeding hoes only. Price, 4.50
- No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe, with six weeding and cultivating tools. Price, 4.75
- No. 18. Single Wheel Hoe, with hoes only. 3.25
- Fire Fly Garden Plow. A splendid tool for small gardens; opens and throws a furrow four to six inches wide. Price, 2.25
- Planet, Jr., Grass Edger. For trimming edges of grass plots evenly and rapidly. 6.00
- Price, with attachments 6.25
- Similar to No. 9, but with older style expanding device 5.25
- without wheel. 4.00

HAND SPRAYERS.

Perfection and Eclipse. These are the handiest and most complete hand sprayers to use in the garden for spraying or vaporizing plants with poisons or other liquids for the extermination of insects. Insecticides need to be diluted with water—not one-tenth of the water usually used, however, in the ordinary sprayer. One man can cover from five to seven acres per day effectively and the insecticide is more evenly distributed, there being comparatively no waste material. It is excellent for applying insecticides in poultry houses, in dairies or on cows and horses. Its working is perfectly simple, being very much like a syringe, with the exception that the liquid is carried in a can underneath the tube; and one quart of liquid will go over about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land. The Eclipse have one discharge opening, Perfection have two.



- Eclipse No. 1. All brass, detachable discharge tube, rotary air motion; will last a lifetime. \$1.25.
- Eclipse No. 4. Heavy tin air pump, gold lacquer finish. 75c.
- Perfection No. 1. Heavy tin air pump, gold lacquered; galvanized iron reservoir holding one quart. 85c.
- Perfection No. 7. Same as No. 1, except that reservoir is constructed of glass. Price, \$1.00.

Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer.

This is one of the finest machines ever offered, as it will throw any kind of spray from the finest dew to a heavy or solid continuous stream thirty feet high. It consists of a heavy galvanized iron can, holding about four gallons, with an air pump attached to the tank. The air can be forced in to a pressure of 60 lbs., it taking about one minute for this to be done, and the machine is ready for use. The Sprayer is opened by a stop cock and the elastic air forces the liquid through the outlet pipe, making a fine or solid continuous stream. It can be carried slung over the shoulder or in the hand; will do any kind of work where spraying is necessary, and is altogether one of the finest machines offered. Once pushed up the air will exhaust about two gallons of water—sufficient to spray for about 15 minutes. Price, \$4.00.

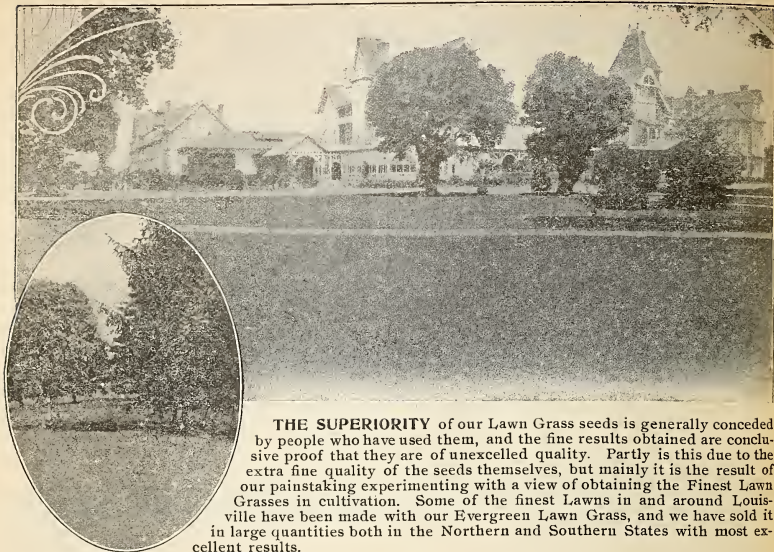
LITTLE GIANT DUSTERS.

These machines are unqualifiedly the best dry powder distributors ever offered, and are far ahead of bellows. They apply Paris Green or other dry powders undiluted, distributing so evenly and thoroughly that not only is it more economical in use, but the work is far more effective.

On Potatoes two rows can be covered at once as fast as an ordinary walk, and the Paris Green can be regulated from one to three pounds per acre. On Tobacco, Cabbage, Grapes, Fruit Trees or Shade Trees, besides all other crops on which dry insecticides, such as Paris Green, Slug Shot, Tobacco Dust, Sulphur, etc., can be used, the guns do the work perfectly, saving time, money and hard work. **Little Giant Gun.** Made for two rows of Potatoes. \$5.00.



Wood, Stubbs & Co's Fine Lawn Grass Seeds.



THE SUPERIORITY of our Lawn Grass seeds is generally conceded by people who have used them, and the fine results obtained are conclusive proof that they are of unexcelled quality. Partly is this due to the extra fine quality of the seeds themselves, but mainly it is the result of our painstaking experimenting with a view of obtaining the Finest Lawn Grasses in cultivation. Some of the finest Lawns in and around Louisville have been made with our Evergreen Lawn Grass, and we have sold it in large quantities both in the Northern and Southern States with most excellent results.

Preparation of the Soil.—Before sowing Lawn Grass the ground should be deeply spaded or plowed, removing all roots, stones, etc., and an application of fertilizer or well-rotted manure worked in to make it rich. Our Lawn and Garden Fertilizer is especially prepared for this, and will give most excellent results. If manure is used be sure that it has been thoroughly decomposed, as the weeds and hay seeds, which are in all manure, would come up and fill the lawn with coarse grasses and weeds. Rake the ground smoothly and sow the seed.

Sowing.—Thick seeding always gives best results. For small lawns sow one pound to every 300 square feet (12x25) feet, and for large lawns about 60 to 75 pounds per acre. The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, raking in lightly, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm with the back of the spade or pressing down with a board. In established lawns, where the grass is thin, it is a good plan, either in spring or fall, to rake over the grass roughly, especially the bare spots, and scatter more seed. The best time for sowing is in September or October in the fall, or from February to first of April.

Care of Lawns Afterward.—While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow. All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut during growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used. Do not cut the grass too close in summer; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening—never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Running a roller over the lawn once a week all through the growing season forces the roots of the grass to strike out afresh, taking a deeper hold on the soil, enabling the grass to withstand dry weather better, and improving the appearance of the lawn very much. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly and sow seeds on any bare spots, giving also a top dressing of our Lawn and Garden Fertilizer at the rate of about five pounds to 500 square feet. Lawn Grass is hardy, and does not require any protection in winter.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO'S

Produces a Fine, Beautiful Green Sward in

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED four to six weeks from the time it is sown.

It is cheaper, more lasting, and produces a much cleaner, and more beautiful turf than sodding. It is vastly superior to Kentucky Blue, making a thick, velvety green turf in a quicker time, is more lasting and better adapted to various soils. It withstands the heat and droughts of Summer as well as the severest winters. It is the BEST and most ECONOMICAL grass seed for LAWNS, PARKS, CEMETERIES, PLEASURE and ATHLETIC GROUNDS, GOLF LINKS and other places where close, thick, velvety, green grass is wanted.

Considering the high quality of the seeds used, our Evergreen Lawn Grass is cheaper than ordinary lawn grass mixtures, as it weighs 20 to 21 pounds per measured bushel, while others usually weigh 14 pounds per bushel. Price, 25c. per qt.; 30c. per lb.; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs. (1 bus.) \$4.00; 100 lbs. and over, \$17.50 per 100.

Wood, Stubbs & Co's Shady Green Lawn Grass. This is prepared especially for sowing in shady situations, sheltered spots under trees, etc. It is composed of low growing evergreen grasses, which are naturally adapted to these conditions, and will be found to give as satisfactory results as can be obtained. Per lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs. (1 bus.), \$5.50.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer. A complete and concentrated manure for making and sustaining fine lawns. It will improve the grass wonderfully, giving it a beautiful green color. For new lawns apply broadcast five pounds to 300 square feet (12x25), or 600 pounds per acre, working in and mixing in the soil. As a top dressing, in the winter or early spring, apply at the rate of five pounds for 500 square feet, or 400 pounds per acre. The best time to apply as a top dressing is before a rain or snow. Price, 5 lbs., 30c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 200 lbs., \$5.00; ton, \$45.00.

High Praise for Our Lawn Grass Seeds.

We call especial attention to the following complimentary reports from prominent men in various sections of the country who have used our Lawn Grass extensively the past season. These are only a few of the many excellent reports we have received, but think it sufficient to convince you of their superior quality.

Board of

Park Commissioners, of the City of Louisville,

Office: 601 and 602 Columbia Building.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 28, 1900.

GENTLEMEN—From the experience which I have had with your Evergreen Lawn Grass—and I may say I have used it in large quantities—I consider it the best grass seed for lawn purposes that I have ever used. Though the season this year has been a very unfavorable one, results have been very satisfactory, and in the course of my work in future years I expect to use it very largely.

Yours truly, CECIL FRAZER, Park Engineer City of Louisville.

Waltham Public Cemeteries,

Waltham, Mass.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

December 7, 1900.

GENTLEMEN—It gives me great pleasure in saying that the order for fifty or more bushels of Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed which I placed with you in the spring of the year of 1900 was received in fine condition, and in sowing same the results have been more than satisfactory. During my thirty years' experience in handling fine grass seeds I can truthfully say that I have never had better returns than I have received from your seeds. I thank you for your courteous and honest dealing with me.

Yours truly,

THEO. F. MANSFIELD, Supt.

Cave Hill Cemetery,

INCORPORATED.

Broadway and Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

November 14, 1899.

GENTLEMEN—I have been very well pleased with the results of your Evergreen Lawn Grass, and I think from the past year's experience that it is the most satisfactory grass seed that can be used for general lawn purposes. We are using it quite extensively in Cave Hill, both for new work and renovating.

I may say that all the Grass Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and general Horticultural Supplies used in the cemetery the past season were purchased from you, and have given entire satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Supt.

River View Cemetery,

Thirty-third and Market Streets, Wilmington, Del.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

December 3, 1900.

DEAR SIRS—The Grass Seed purchased from you last August, I gladly say, is satisfactory. On the 6th and 6th of last September we sowed your Evergreen Lawn Grass, and, at this writing, its condition, growth and general appearance far exceeds my expectations. I put down a lawn of 3 acres and it is nicely set, and I could easily cut it with machine to-day if I so desired—five weeks after it was sown. The ground is completely covered with a mass of green texture. I gladly speak favorably of your seed as being pure and sound.

G. C. NAILOR, Supt.

Oak Hill Cemetery,

Evansville, Ind.

MESSRS. WOOD, STUBBS & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

December 4, 1900.

GENTLEMEN—The Lawn Grass supplied us last spring proved quite satisfactory.

Yours, etc.,

WM. HALBROOKS, Supt.

Large Buyers

Of Lawn Grass or any other varieties of Seeds, etc., will kindly send us a list of requirements and we will take pleasure in quoting special prices.

Wood, Stubbs & Co.

HIGH GRADE

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

FLOWER SEEDS
AND

BULBS.



WOOD, STUBBS & CO.'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

CLOVER SEEDS,
FORAGE PLANTS,
SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.